The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

YESTERDAY'S WORK AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

A LARGE NUMBER OF POLITICIANS LOOKING AFTER LEGISLATION—A NEW CRIMINAL COURT FOR NEW-YORK CITY—THE GOVERNOR'S REMOVAL BILL RECOMMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—OTHER BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

There has been an immense throng of New-York officials and politicians from New-York in this city within the past thirty-six hours, and it is evident, from the interest displayed regarding pending legislation, that the session is drawing to a close. Among the well-known people in the city to-day were John Kelly, John Morrissey, Col. J. R. Fellows, Messrs. Gale, Boyd, and Donnelly, of the Tammany General Committee; Ex-Senator James O'Brien, Sheriff Conner, Col. Bagley, George Middleton, Commissioner Disbecker, and numerous other less prominent, though of course important personages. The day's legislation was by no means important from a general public standpoint, the prominent movement of the session being the recommittal to the Judiciary Committee of the bill empowering the Governor to remove State officers. Opinions are divided as to the effect of this action on this measure, some Senators claiming that it means the death of the bill, while others assert, and among them the known friends of the bill, that there is no reason to suppose it will fail in its passage. There is nothing new to be said concerning the failure of the Miller bill to reorganize the New-York City Government. Many Democrats aver that the absenteeism of the minority members was the only reason why the bill was defeated last night, and Republicans reply that the bill has fully served the purpose it was intended to cover.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The morning session of the Assembly to-day was taken up with the consideration and perfection of bills in Committee of the Whole, a great portion of the time being devoted to the discussion of the bill introduced by Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, "for the prevention of disease among animals," which was finally killed.

LIMITATION OF CORPORATE INVESTMENTS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Cole, of Monroe, to authorize the Manhattan Loan and Trust Company of New-York City to invest its funds in other States, gave rise to much discussion. Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, claimed that there was nothing extraordinary in the provisions of the bill, and that if the Legislature refused to accord this company and other companies, if they seek it, these privileges the companies would go out of the State. If they were accorded the privilege they now ask the State would reap the advantages of the taxes and assessments on the company's business. Mr. Alvord and others opposed the bill, and on motion it was so amended as to confine the power of investment of its funds to this State, and then the bill was progressed.

THE CONGRESS HALL JOB.

The bill directing that the New Capitol Commissioners "shall" demolish Congress Hall by June 1, 1875, came in for an hour's discussion on motion of Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, to amend by making it 1877, instead of 1875. Mr. Prince, of Queens, also moved to amend by inserting the words "may, in their discretion," instead of the word "shall." This was about the sixth time during the session that this bill has given rise to debates of from half an hour to two hours in duration. On this occasion, after long talk, both amendments were voted down, and, on motion of Mr. Alvord, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE CANAL BILLS TO BE DEBATED.

Mr. Page, of Oswego, Chairman of the Canal Committee, moved that Assembly bill No. 474, introduced by himself and providing for reorganization of the canal systems, together with Mr. Davis' bill providing for the same objects, be made the special order of consideration for this evening.

Mr. Husted made the point of order that bill No. 474 not yet being on the members' files, and Mr. Davis' bill having been amended so as to change its provisions from the form in which it appeared in print on the files, no motion to make them, or either of them, a special order could be entertained.

Mr. Page said the two bills had been printed, that no changes had been made in Mr. Davis' bill, and that No. 474 would be on the files by this evening.

Mr. Husted insisted on his point of order, and said that there was something novel in the idea that Mr. Davis' bill had been reprinted if no changes had been made in it. It was something unusual to have a bill printed twice, without any reason, at the expense of the State. The Chairman ruled the point of order well taken.

A NEW CRIMINAL COURT FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Waebner, of New-York, introduced a bill to create a new criminal court in the City of New-York, to be presided over and held by two Judges, who shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen; said Judges are to hold office for the term of fourteen years, and shall be paid a salary of $10,000 per year each by the City of New-York in equal monthly installments. The said court shall be called the Central Criminal Court. It shall be a court of record, and shall exercise the same powers as the Court of General Sessions for the trial of persons charged with all misdemeanors and felonies excepting murder, arson, and forgery; in the event of a vacancy occurring, the Mayor and Aldermen shall appoint a successor to the office of Judge of said court for the full term of fourteen years; the court shall also be provided with a chief clerk, two assistant clerks, and a stenographer; the Common Council shall provide suitable buildings or apartments for the use of such court, and the District Attorney is authorized to appoint an Assistant District Attorney, to be paid the same as other Assistant District Attorneys are now paid, to attend to the business of said court. The Police Commissioners are also required to assign such patrolmen as may be necessary for attendance on, and to preserve order in said court.

THE SENATE.

RECOMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S REMOVAL BILL.

The prediction which has been several times made in these columns that the bill empowering the Governor to remove from office at his pleasure any State officers except only himself and the Lieutenant-Governor, would not pass even the House in which it was presented without amendment, was fully realized this morning, though the amendments will be made in a manner that was not foreseen. The bill was a special order for to-day's session immediately after the reading of the journal, and Senator Robertson then rising, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

It had been understood in that committee, he said, that no member of it should be under any obligation to sustain the bill in the Senate, and, though it had originally been reported merely for the consideration of that body, another object had been obtained in the very full expression of public opinion on the proposed method of the removal of public officers. As he read that opinion, it was to the effect that any officer who had committed fraud, or allowed it to be committed, should be temporarily suspended, and should be speedily and certainly removed from office if the charges against him were sustained, but that no one man, however high, wise, or good should be intrusted with the duty of trying and sentencing the offending officer. He therefore moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of being so modified as to conform to the wishes of the people, who, if their wishes had been correctly expressed in the public press for the last few days, were not satisfied with the bill in its present form.

There was no further debate, and the bill was recommitted without opposition. The nature of the amendments to be made are pretty closely hinted at in the above-reported remarks of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but the exact form which they will take is more difficult of prediction. It has been suggested that the bill should give to the Governor the power of suspension, and to the Senate the power of final action upon the charges. But this is open to all the objections to the already existing methods of removal by impeachment. It is slow, expensive, sometimes fails for an extra session of the Senate, and generally results in the acquittal of the defendant, without much regard to the nature of the evidence against him, of all which propositions an example can be found without going further back than the trial of Canal Commissioner Van Dorn in 1869. Another suggested method of amendment is, that the bill should be made to apply only to canal officials, or to those in charge of public works generally. But a more probable amendment than either is, that the power of hearing testimony and passing sentence shall be intrusted to a board of Commissioners consisting of three or five members. But there can be no doubt that to the bill in its present shape there is great and genuine objection. As was hinted by Senator Robertson, and setting aside the Metropolitan press, the more influential papers throughout the interior of the State, in such cities as Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Utica, and others, have been singularly agreed in condemning the bill without very much reference to their political sympathies. The universal objection is that the bill centralizes too much, that it confers too much power upon one man. This being the objection to the bill, which, though drafted by a Republican Senator, is understood by every one at the capitol to have the Governor's whole support, it must be admitted that there is a remarkable difference of opinion between Mr. Tilden in office and Mr. Tilden out of office. His sentiments now are said to be embodied in the bill in question. His opinions in 1870 are a matter of history, and can be learned beyond all doubt and without the slightest injustice to him by reference to the campaign letter which was written when his predecessor was a candidate for the office he now fills.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Except for the disposition made of the removal bill the business done by the Senate this morning was not of much interest, most of the time being spent in the discussion of general orders or in the calling of the roll upon third readings. Of the bills considered the most important was Senator Dickinson's, which contains several provisions for improving the discipline of the State prisons, perhaps the most important section being the one directing that prisoners confined on a life sentence may be released on probation after fifteen years of uniformly exemplary conduct, and after passing ten years of probation satisfactorily may be pardoned in full. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Of the bills passed the more prominent are one authorizing the establishment of a rifle range at Sing Sing, another making appropriations for the payment of the canal debt for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st of October, and Senator Robertson's bill intended to prevent malpractice by providing that the victim's dying declarations shall be admissible in evidence under the same restrictions as if taken in a case of homicide. The Assembly resolution providing for final adjournment on the 23d of this month was received and laid over under the rule, but no one supposes that it will be concurred in, or, if concurred in, that an adjournment will be had at the day named. There is altogether too much business before the Legislature to make that possible, and much of it of such a character that an adjournment which would prevent its transaction would be looked upon with suspicion.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—In the Assembly to-night the two canal bills, one introduced by Mr. Davis reorganizing the canal system, and the other reported by Mr. Page from the Canal Committee, providing for a State assessment of seven-eighths of a mill to meet the expense of new work and extraordinary repairs upon the canals were taken up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, perfected, and ordered to a third reading. No amendments of importance were made to the original drafts of the bills. The debates were largely confined to explanations of the objects sought to be covered by the provisions of the bills.

Mr. Waebner, of New-York, introduced a bill in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York. It provides for an enlargement of the jurisdiction of the court so as to include cases involving judgments not exceeding $50; also that the term of the Judges shall be fourteen years each, and giving the Judges the same salary as in other courts of record. The bill further alters and modifies the existing system of appeals, and extends the scope of remedies by way of injunction and otherwise.

SOME OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS' INSPECTOR BILL FEARFUL FOR ITS FATE—THEIR PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS FOR TO-DAY IN REGARD TO IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—There is considerable interest felt here as to the precise meaning of the recommittal of the Senate bill conferring upon the Governor power to remove summarily certain State officers. It is undeniable that there is a strong element in both branches of the Legislature that is opposed to the bill, and that there is a stronger element in its favor is equally certain. The friends of the bill are fearful to-night lest the committal of the bill means that it is to be smothered in committee, or reported adversely, and the report agreed to by a *viva voce* vote. They have decided to-night that the bill shall be revived to-morrow, either by reintroducing it, or by forcing a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from its further consideration. This is the programme to-night, and that one or the other courses will be followed is beyond doubt.

FEARS OF A COAL FAMINE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE STOCKS ON HAND RAPIDLY DIMINISHING—DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE STRIKE—COAL-DEALERS REFUSING ORDERS—RESUMPTION OF WORK IN THE WYOMING COLLIERIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—No small amount of speculation is indulged in here in view of the present aspect of the coal troubles and the rapidly diminishing stocks of coal on hand in this city. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company now has on hand but 1,000 tons of coal of all descriptions at Port Richmond, all of which is awaiting shipment, having been sold in the retail yards of this company. There is not more than enough stock for family use to last for two weeks at furthest, and most of the private dealers who have reserved their supplies for regular customers are now compelled to refuse orders. It is apparent, therefore, that the famine so long talked of has at last been reached, and if no settlement of the existing troubles is arrived at soon much inconvenience must ensue. Several collieries commenced work in the Wyoming region to-day, and their products are being rapidly shipped, but in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts the deadlock must continue until the miners agree to the proffered terms. The Reading companies' officers say that they are uncertain as to their time for resumption, as they intend to adhere to their basis; while men who are conversant with affairs in the Lehigh Valley state their belief that the many discordant elements among the miners must effect a return to active operations by the 1st of May. In the latter section the operators are now compelled to use refuse coal for running their mine engines, but they will soon receive sufficient anthracite from the Wyoming collieries for their temporary wants. If the situation remains unchanged much longer, many of the industries in this vicinity will be seriously crippled.

ELECTION IN ALBANY COUNTY.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—The Democrats carried the election to-day in this city by over 400 majority, electing their candidate for Justice of the Justice's Court, both the members of the Board of Public Instruction and nine of the sixteen Supervisors in the city. Reports from the country towns indicate a large Democratic majority in the Board of Supervisors. Senator Dayton, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor from the town of Watervliet yesterday by a largely increased majority.

THE STATE PROHIBITION PARTY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 13.—The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party met in this city this morning, in conference with a number of the members of the party from different parts of the State. After discussion it was resolved to hold the State Convention for nominating a State ticket at Syracuse, on the 22d and 23d of June next. It was also resolved to request the Executive Committee to call a National Prohibition Conference, to be held at the time of the Sea Cliff camp-meeting, to perfect a national organization, with a view to the next Presidential election and for other action.

CITY LEGISLATION.

IMPORTANT BILLS IN THE SENATE AFFECTING NEW-YORK.

A LONG SESSION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES YESTERDAY—THEY AGREE TO REPORT A NUMBER OF BILLS—SIX OF THEM AFFECT THIS CITY—BILLS TO PROHIBIT THE DEPARTMENTS FROM CONTRACTING EXCESSIVE INDEBTEDNESS, TO REGULATE THE OPENING AND WIDENING OF STREETS, TO REPEAL THE OLD TWEED CROTON WATER BILL, THE REPAIRING OF SEWERS BILL, AND OTHER LEGACIES OF THE TWEED REGIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Apl 13.—The Senate held no session to-night, and Senator Woodin and his colleagues of the Committee on Cities improved the opportunity by holding a protracted and important executive meeting. After considerable discussion they decided to report in favor of fourteen bills which were referred to them. Six of these are of vital importance to the City of New-York, and are understood to have been instigated by Controller Green. One of the crying evils in the Government of New-York has been the power possessed under special law by the various City departments of contracting indebtedness against the iCty which had to be met and provided for by the issuing of City bonds. The most important of the bills to be reported to-morrow does away with this evil. The act in question was introduced by Mr. Booth. It has been amended by the committee in one or two important particulars, and in its present shape reads substantially as follows:

No indebtedness for any purpose whatever shall be hereafter incurred by any department, office, or branch of the Government of the City of New-York, or by any Judge or Judges, or the Clerks of any courts, exceeding the amount of the annual appropriation made therefor and to be raised by taxation. The City of New-York shall not be held liable for any indebtedness so incurred, and no judgment shall be obtained therefor against the City. This section shall not prevent the application of the proceeds of any bonds issued by authority of law.

The second section provides that the expenses incurred by the departments, offices, and all branches of the City Government, and the salaries of all officers, shall be paid only out of the annual appropriation made for such purpose and raised by taxation.

An exception is made, however, in case of laborers employed upon public works of construction or extraordinary repair.

In the third section it is stipulated that the amount of bonds to be issued for the payment of expenditures made by the Department of Docks shall be limited for the year 1875, and for each year following, to $1,000,000. An amendment made to this section by the committee provides that it shall be lawful for the Dock Commission to expend in any year such sum in addition to the $1,000,000 allowed as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate by a majority vote. The additional sum is to be included in the annual tax levy.

At present the Dock Department is allowed to expend $3,000,000 annually.

Another important bill to be reported relates to the expenses incurred for the opening and repairs of street, avenues, roads, and boulevards. It limits to $1,000,000 a year the amount of assessment bonds or stock to be issued in anticipation of the assessment to be collected. It provides further that in the board which has charge of street-openings shall hereafter be centred all the power of opening and widening streets, which was formerly possessed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. A most important section of the bill relates to assessments for opening streets. It stipulates that the property-owners benefited by the opening shall not be assessed more than thirty cents per lineal foot. The sum so raised is to be devoted to the payment of Commissioners' fees. To this is to be added all expenses for surveys, &c. It is expected that this section of the bill alone will save large sums of money to the City and the tax-payers. The present City charter authorizes the Common Council, by a three-fourths vote, to let work and purchase material otherwise than by contract. The bill to be reported takes away this power, so that every improvement or work which is to be done at an expense of more than $1,000 must be let to the lowest bidder. The act provides also that no contract can be let, or bid rejected, without the consent of the Controller.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill as introduced in the Senate:

SECTION 1. All work in the regulating, paving, sewering, curbing, guttering, or otherwise improving any street, avenue, road, drive, or boulevard, so called, which is hereafter to be done and performed in the City of New-York, shall be done and performed by contract after due public notice, and by the lowest bidder therefor, according to the provisions of section 91 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, and the Common Council of said City with respect to said work shall no: have the power to authorize the same to be done or performed otherwise than by contract, and in the manner provided in said section, and shall not pass any ordinance authorizing the performance of any street improvement mentioned in this section unless the same shall be petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property, who shall also be the owners of a majority of the front feet on the line of the proposed improvement.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the heads of departments of the City of New-York, with the assent of the Controller of said City, to reject all bids that may be made for performing any particular work or furnishing supplies and materials, if said head of department and Controller shall concur in deeming it for the best interests of the City so to reject, and then, and in such case, it shall be lawful to readvertise for the performance of such work and furnishing such supplies and materials and receive new bids or proposals therefor, until such proposals or bids shall be received as said heads of departments and Controller shall concurrently deem for the best interests of the City to accept; and also provided, that all bids or proposals shall be opened and awarded in the presence of said Controller.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any work or works mentioned in section 1 of this act to be done or performed under the authority of any law or any ordinance of the Common Council now existing or which may hereafter be passed, the expense of which is payable from the proceeds of assessment stock or bonds, to an amount exceeding the sum of $1,000,000 in the aggregate in any one year after the year 1875, and in the said year 1875 the amount to be so applied shall not exceed the sum of $500,000 in the aggregate.

SEC. 4. On the final settlement of any contract hereafter made for any work or works, the expense of which is payable from the proceeds of assessment stock or bonds, the final thirty per cent. payment which may be due thereon shall not be paid until the expiration of at least thirty days after the confirmation of the assessment for the work or works done or performed thereunder by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, and upon the final payment of the amount due upon the contract interest shall be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for all sums that may have been advanced thereon to the contractor or contractors, as installments or payments made on account of work done and performed under the provisions of existing laws or ordinances; provided also, however, that no payment shall be made on any contract for work, the expense of which is less than $1,500, until after the confirmation of the assessment therefor.

SEC. 5. All assessments for street improvements shall be confirmed only by the action of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments thereon. And whenever there shall be any allegation of fraud, or of the non-fulfillment of any obligation in a contract, the said board shall require the contractor to perform all the obligations of his contract before making the confirmation of the assessment for the work or improvement done under such contract.

SEC. 6. The Board of Street Opening formed by section 105 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873 shall hereafter have, and are hereby vested with, exclusive power and authority in all matters in relation to acquiring title in the name and on the behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to lands or premises that may be hereafter required to be taken for the purpose of opening any and all streets, roads, and avenues, public squares, parks, or places now laid out, or that may hereafter be laid out, in the City of New-York, and of discontinuing proceedings therefor, to the same extent and in the same manner as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the several departments and boards thereof, are now empowered and authorized; and all proceedings now pending for the purposes before mentioned, or for the discontinuance thereof, shall be continued, had, and conducted by the said Board of Street Openings, until their final determination; and all laws and parts of laws now in force in relation to proceedings to acquiring title to lands and premises required for the above-mentioned purposes, or to the discontinuance of such proceedings, shall be and the same are hereby continued in force, and deemed applicable to all proceedings that may or shall be had or taken by said Board of Street Openings under this law, or any law heretofore passed in relation to street openings or acquiring title as aforesaid, and the compensation paid to the Commissioners in any proceeding hereafter to be commenced for opening, widening, extending, or altering any street, road, or avenue within the City of New-York, whether in conformity with any plan or map heretofore adopted, or which may hereafter be adopted, shall not exceed in the aggregate a sum greater in amount than at the rate of thirty cents a foot for the lineal extent of the street, road, or avenue, or the portion thereof so to be opened, widened, extended, or altered, exclusive of the costs, charges, or expenses incurred in such proceeding, which costs, charges, and expenses shall be limited to the necessary disbursements of said Commissioners for clerical services in copying, comparing, or correcting maps or profiles, extraeding boundary lines from title papers, preparing the said diagrams and abstracts, and keeping proper minutes of the said proceeding, and also for surveys and maps thereof, when necessary and specially directed by said court, and which said costs, charges, and expenses shall be certified and approved by the said Board of Street Openings before presentation to the court for allowance, and also for room rent actually paid, but in no case to exceed $1 per day, and a sum not exceeding $100 for advertising, printing, or posting any notices required by law, and for any other necessary incidental expenses, which advertising, and all notices required by law or ordinance to be published in corporation papers shall be inserted in the *City Record*, or in any one designated corporation paper, and publication therein shall be sufficient compliance with any law or ordinance requiring publication of such matters or notices thereof.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE TWEED CROTON WATER JOB.

In 1871, during the session of the Tweed Legislature, a bill was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to buy certain lakes and adjacent lands in Putnam County for the purpose of improving the water supply of New-York City. A bill to be reported to-morrow amends this law by providing that the Commissioner of Public Works cannot exercise this power without the consent of the Controller and Mayor.

THE WATER-METER JOB.

In 1871 Boss Tweed entered into a contract with a certain manufacturer for 1,000 water meters. Prior to the making of this contract the Legislature, in sympathy with Tweed, passed a law which directed that the revenues received from the rent of water meters should be set apart and applied to the payment of any expense incurred in purchasing the meters. By the same act the Controller was directed to issue new bonds, raise the money, and pay for meters in anticipation of the collection of water rents. One of the coming bills will repeal this law, none of the meters having been set or used.

REFEREE CASES REGULATED.

A further bill to be reported relates to legal processes in which the City and County of New-York is a party. It forbids the referring to any Referee of any cause in which there is a question of fact to be tried, except upon the written consent of the Mayor and Controller. It is thought that a necessity exists for the passage of this act, because of the power which has been exercised of taking causes out of court and referring them to Referees, who are allowed excessive fees for their services.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS COURT BILL.

The sixth bill to be reported is that introduced by Senator Fox, which provides for the organization of a Court of Special Sessions by the appointment of two extra Police Justices. The friends of this bill urge its passage upon the ground that the Court of Special Sessions cannot be properly attended to by the Justices now in office. It is true, they say, that the appointment of two extra Justices will occasion an expense of $16,000 a year, but in the end, by the more speedy trial of criminals, the City will be benefited.

All the bills to be reported are pressed by very powerful influences, and the best men of both parties confidentially expect that they will become laws.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The elevator of Fred. P. Rush & Co., at Indianapolis, west of the river, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. There were 30,000 bushels of grain stored in the elevator, which was consumed in the flames. Several freight cars loaded with grain were standing by the elevator, and were also burned. The loss is as follows: R. S. Foster, 7,000 bushels corn, $4,900; J. R. Lord, 1,500 bushels corn, $1,000; Blackmore & Co., 5,000 bushels corn, $3,500; F. P. Rush & Co., 5,000 bushels corn, $3,500; Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, 4,000 bushels corn $2,800; Rose & Brown, 2,000 bushels corn, $1,400, and a number of smaller losses. The total loss is about $75,000. The insurance on the building is $28,000.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 130 Pitt street, the first floor of which is occupied by Julius Kutchner as a butcher shop, and the upper floors as dwellings by J. Falk, Charles Kiner, and Raphael Jackson. Damage to building and contents, $2,000. The fire arose from some unexplained cause, and the flames soon extended to the wooden stairway leading to the upper floors of the building. The family of Mr. Jackson, who occupied the fourth floor, made their way through the scuttle to the roof without difficulty, but the families on the second and third floors were in great peril until the arrival of a hook and ladder truck. The firemen quickly raised ladders to the windows on the second and third floors, and the inmates were rescued in safety.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a frame dwelling on Middlesex street, in Gloucester, N. J., caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, destroying two adjoining houses and the Washington House. The fire caused great consternation, attracting the whole population into the streets. It was under control before daylight. The loss is estimated at $150,000; partially insured.

The house, barn, and sheds of John M. Davis, near Portsmouth, N. H., were burned yesterday. The loss is $5,000; insured.

The residence of Samuel Hayes, at West Springfield, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $1,200; insurance, $1,000.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 13.—F. H. Mott, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day, and Mark McDonough, Republican, Police Justice. The balance of the city ticket is equally divided. The Board of Aldermen is Democratic.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 13.—Gov. Dingley has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re-election.

CANADIAN NOTES.

MONTREAL, Ontario, April 13.—It is stated by telegram from Ottawa, this morning, that in answer to Mr. Redpath's representations to the Government, the duties on raw sugars of No. 13 and under have been reduced twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.

Water has risen in the canals to such an extent that all the mills have resumed working on full time; the majority were only engaged on half time up to Saturday last.

In the libel suit of Crooks, the Treasurer of the Ontario government versus the *Mail*, newspaper, tried before Mr. Justice Strong, the Jury, last night, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, giving damages for twenty cents. The suit arose from an article alleging that Crooks had, by a course of intrigue, not of the most reputable kind, constituted himself solicitor of the Colonial Trust Company.

BILLIARDS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13.—In the Inter-State Billiard Tournament here to-day, Honing, of Ohio, won a game from Hoag, of New-Orleans. Score, 200 to 110; winner's average, 6.06. Thomas Gallagher, of Ohio, beat Frank Parker, of Chicago. Score, 200 to 124; winner's average, 10.52. Lannie McAfee, of Iowa, beat Billy Burleigh, of Michigan—score 200 to 193; winner's average, 9.65. Other games are in progress to-night. They will probably not be finished until a very late hour.

MAIL-BAG REPAIR FRAUDS.

A NEW AND BOLD SYSTEM OF SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.

RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MODE OF REPAIRING AT THE MAIL-BAG DEPOSITORIES AT ST. LOUIS AND INDIANAPOLIS — PERFECT POUCHES MUTILATED TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF WORK AT ST. LOUIS—WORK NEVER DONE AND MATERIAL NEVER SUPPLIED OR USED IN REPAIRS CHARGED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Soon after the Postmaster General came into office he had reason to suspect that considerable fraud was being perpetrated in the matter of repairing mail-bags at the different mail-bag depositories. Having received an intimation that fraudulent transactions were going on at Indianapolis and St. Louis, and acting on the hint, he dispatched Special Agent Henderson to those points to make a thorough investigation. The special agent, in his report, says, concerning the St. Louis depository, that the pouches are properly examined at the office when returned by the contractor making the repairs, and the repairs represented by the tag accompanying each pouch generally compare with the repairs actually made. The fraud is perpetrated in this way: Thomas Morrison, the contractor, directs his men to make the work average $125 to the 100 pouches, and in order to do this they must butcher them and then repair them until the desired amount is reached; perfect pouches have been cut and patched in the most ridiculous manner; good bottoms have been cut out, straps cut off, handles and staples cut off, and holes cut into them without limit. The total amount paid him by Government from May, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875, was $7,454 05, and since the latter date about $1,500. The amount charged for repairs was readily on the increase, and, Mr. Henderson thinks, if not checked, would have increased monthly.

THE STEALINGS AT THE INDIANAPOLIS DEPOSITORY.

The substance of Mr. Henderson's report of his investigation of the mail-bag depository at Indianapolis, Ind., is as follows: He found the work of repairing being done by one W. C. Mason, formerly a clerk in the Indianapolis Post Office. The work was given to him on the 6th of May, 1874. Prior to this the Government paid for the work in question at the Indianapolis depository on an average say of about $500 per month, or about $6,000 per year. While Mason's predecessor was doing the same work it was customary for Mr. Holloway, Superintendent of the office, to supervise the repairs by examining all the work done, and by comparing the charges on every pouch repaired with the tag representing what repairs were necessary, and the price. This examination took up so much of his time that on consultation with the Postmaster it was concluded to transfer this duty to a porter, one Edward Vickers by name. Vickers, it seems, attended to these duties during the month of May, and part of June last year, but no longer, his excuse being that Mason, the contractor, told him he need not do it; that he (Mason) would do nothing but what was right. The monthly bills of the contractor immediately began to increase materially, sometimes reaching $2,000 per month, and recently the Postmaster at Indianapolis instituted an investigation into the matter, which led to the late investigation by Special Agent Henderson. On being asked if he did not know Mason was overcharging for the work, Vickers said he had had reason to think so, but did not positively know it. On being asked by Special Agent Henderson why he did not inform the Postmaster of his suspicions, he said he regarded it as none of his (Vickers') business.

NEARLY $500,000 OBTAINED IN TEN MONTHS BY THESE FRAUDS.

Mr. Henderson ascertained that the charges for repairs average $3 08 per bag, notwithstanding the fact that in many cases only slight repairs—a few stitches or a small patch costing ten or twenty-five cents were needed on the pouches. Mason charged the Government in three months for 23,361 rivets, more than he had used or purchased in ten months, and had received for material which cost him $83 84 the sum of $748 61, and so in regard to other items. To sum up, the total amount of material purchased and labor paid for by him in ten months from May 6, 1874, cost him $4,076. He charged the Post Office Department with and received for the same $18,448 45, or at the rate of about $22,000 per year. That is to say, in ten months he made a net profit, after paying for help and material, of $14,372 45, which is about three times more than the annual pay of a member of Congress, and nearly twice as much as a member of the Cabinet receives. Subsequently Mr. Henderson visited the repairs shop, and took down and examined about 100 pouches which Mason said had been repaired. At least half of the bags inspected showed no repairs whatever. Mr. Henderson says he cannot believe that Vickers received any consideration for his neglect of duty, but nevertheless recommends his removal. In concluding his report Mr. Henderson says that the Postmaster and Superintendent of the Indianapolis office are innocent of any intentional wrong, but that in his opinion they are not wholly free from blame for not having sooner called the attention of the department to the matter. The Postmaster General is greatly pleased with the fidelity with which Special Agent Henderson performed his duties, and in recognition of his services will assign him to supervise the work of repairing mail bags under an entirely new system, and one under which the perpetration of fraud will be almost if not wholly impossible. Hereafter there will be but three mail-bag depositories instead of fifty, as at present—one at Indianapolis, one at New-York, and one at Washington, D. C. On or about the 1st of May Mr. Henderson will be directed to assume sole charge of the matter and employ the necessary number of workmen at the three points named at stated salaries, to be paid by the department. One of the workmen at each point will be placed in charge, and will be empowered, under the direction of Mr. Henderson, to purchase the necessary material. The Department will thus take charge of the matter instead of leaving it at the discretion of Postmasters and contractors at the various mail-bag depositories as at present. Under the new system the Postmaster General has reason to believe that all necessary repairs can be made to mail-bags at a cost to the government of not more than $20,000 per year.

MAIL BID FRAUDS.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE COMMISSIONER INGERSOLL AGAINST JAMES VAN VLECK.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—This afternoon United States Commissioner Ingersoll held an examination in the case of James Van Vleck, who is charged with offering, or giving, or causing to be offered or given, $400 to Chester M. Colt, to influence his action, and to do an act in violation of his lawful duties, in order to assist William C. Iddings and Patrick Laughlin to procure an award of the contracts for carrying the mails through fraudulent bids. Colt was made a witness in this case as State's evidence. He said that several months ago Van Vleck came to him and told him he wanted to introduce him to Kettle, and desired him to give to Kettle information of the lowest bids for carrying the mails on certain routes in Texas, saying to him that there were $5,000 to be made in the transaction.

The witness received $400 from Kettle, and furnished to Kettle what he believed to be the lowest bid, and Kettle from this information put in lower bids in the name of William C. Iddings and Patrick Laughlin. He was not positive that he slipped in the fraudulent bids, but he knew that two or three such bids were mixed with the genuine bids so as to be considered by the Postmaster General as bona fide bids. He asked Kettle for the $400 as a loan, intending to return it at some future time. Money was a secondary condition with him in furnishing the information to Kettle, and his main object was to oblige his friend, Van Vleck, who introduced him to Kettle. Van Vleck had asked witness whether he could furnish certain information to Kettle, and witness told him he would do the best he could.

William D. Kettle having been duly sworn, said that about the 10th of February he was introduced to Colt by Van Vleck. He made arrangements with Colt and Van Vleck to take four or five wine dinners with him at a restaurant. It was after the second dinner that witness approached Colt on business. Colt afterward brought to him a book from the Post-Office Department and showed him the amounts of the lowest bids on the margin. Witness thought from the figures that he could slip in two or three bids, and therefore he gave Colt first $300 and paid him $250 afterward; the witness said he put in these Texas bids in the name of Patrick Laughlin; he handed them to Channel, a clerk in the department, who slipped them in among the genuine bids; he did not regard the money given to Colt as a loan; it was given to him for furnishing information; witness had said to Van Vleck that he would like to become acquainted with Colt, to ascertain the lowest bids; Van Vleck remarked that Colt was a pleasant boy; he never authorized Van Vleck to say there was $5,000 in it; he made a number of bids in the name of Patrick Laughlin.

District Attorney Fisher showed to the witness the bids for routes in Texas, nine or ten in number, three of which, the witness said, were genuine, the remainder being fraudulent, and on these he obtained awards; witness let Van Vleck have $90 as a loan, $20 of which he returned; he did not say anything about money to Van Vleck at the time he sought an introduction to Colt; the latter wanted $600 of him; he mentioned this to Van Vleck, who laughed and said, "that is rather heavy." The witness "could not see it," that is, he did not think the advantage he derived from Colt's information was worth that much money. He did not authorize Van Vleck to offer Colt any specific sum. After the introduction he negotiated with Colt alone. He told Van Vleck at the second meeting that he found Colt a pretty good boy, and that he could make some points out of him. During the cross-examination Kettle said Van Vleck must have known what Post Office contractors are after when they give dinners. The further examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

District Attorney Fisher and Judge Spence, Solicitor for the Post Office Department, appeared for the Government, and Col. William A. Cook and Charles Thompson for Van Vleck.

After the case of Van Vleck shall have been disposed of, that of Hinds will be taken up by the Commissioner.

Frank L. Channel, one of the clerks charged in criminal connection with the mail contract frauds, surrendered himself to the Marshal to-day, and gave bonds in the sum of $3,000 for a hearing before the Commissioner.

TROUBLES IN THE COAL REGIONS.

SICKNESS AND DISCONTENT IN THE NINTH REGIMENT—THE MINERS' MEETING NOT AN AUTHORIZED ASSEMBLAGE—THE EXCITEMENT ABATING—NO FURTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 13.—It has stormed steadily since 12 o'clock last night, and the mountains are covered with snow nearly a foot deep. Military affairs are stagnant, and the sentries find it an uncomfortable task to do patrol duty. There have been no new developments in the war during the last twenty-four hours, and excitement seems to be rapidly abating. The troops are growing restless and want to go home. Among the members of the Ninth Regiment, quartered in barracks at the fair grounds, there is much sickness and any amount of grumbling. The inhabitants have at last settled down to the conviction that the troops will remain to protect the country for some time longer, and this fact affords very general satisfaction. The meeting of miners last night, it seems, was not authorized to declare the sentiment of the colliers in this district. Several branches did not vote at all upon the proposition; still their vote, signed by fictitious names, was recorded. The operators are bitterly opposed to the acceptance by the Governor of the action of this meeting as the voice of the miners, and their influence has told effectively against it. No reports of violence have been reported at headquarters to-day, and it is the general opinion that while the military occupy the country there will be no demonstrations of a hostile character. But few people have appeared on the streets to-day, and the newspaper correspondents are beginning to leave. The action of the men in Shamokin District, in resolving to return to work, and the adoption of the same course by a large number of the men employed by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, leads many shrewd observers to conclude that the strike here cannot last many weeks longer.

EFFORTS TO EFFECT A RESUMPTION OF WORK—ABANDONMENT OF A PROPOSED ELECTION AND VOTE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 13.—Since the miners of the Lackawanna region decided by a secret ballot not to strike, the citizens of the Wyoming section have been in hopes that if the same plan should be tried in their district the mi

THE QUICK TRANSIT FUND.

THE MOVEMENT GROWING RAPIDLY.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE PROJECTORS—CONTINUED ACTIVITY OF THE LEADERS—THE COMPLETE LIST OF DIRECTORS—THE LEGISLATIVE BILLS—PLAIN BUT FRIENDLY DISCUSSION—WHAT COMMODORE VANDERBILT TOLD MR. MORRELL—HE IS TOLD TO BUILD A RAPID-TRANSIT ROAD—AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The New-York Rapid Transit Association met in the rooms of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. There was a smaller attendance than usual owing to the storm. Mr. Cohen moved the appointment of Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, as Chairman, but that gentleman declined the honor in favor of Mr. Nathaniel P. Bailey, who was prevailed upon to serve. Messrs. Roosevelt and Cammann offered counter motions that the other should act as Secretary, which ended in the election of Mr. Cammann. Mr. Ackerman, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made the following report:

The Nominating Committee beg to report that under considerable pressure they were induced to present at the last meeting an imperfect list of Directors of this association merely as an indication of the class of names which it would be their desire to nominate. Upon further consideration they have really agreed upon the following gentlemen, whom they recommend as candidates for Directors:

Horace B. Claflin,	Griffith Rowe,
John B. Cornell,	Charles F. Livermore,
John H. Cheever,	Charles Butler,
George W. Carleton,	George R. Bissell,
John H. Sherwood,	Lewis G. Morris,
Philip Van Volkenburg,	Edmund A. Smith,
William H. Lee,	Lewis J. Phillips,
Christopher Meyer,	Aaron Raymond,
Alonzo B. Cornell,	James M. Drake,
Ehrman W. Sibley,	James K. Kelly,
	Nathaniel P. Bailey.

Mr. Drake asked how many names there were, and the Secretary replied twenty-one.

Mr. Sibley moved that William H. Morrell and H. H. Cammann be added to the list.

Mr. Schuyler moved that Charles H. Roosevelt be also added.

Mr. Sherwood proposed the names of B. L. Ackerman and John Haven.

Messrs. Ackerman and Haven declined in favor of each other.

The question being put, Messrs. Morrell, Cammann, Roosevelt, and Ackerman were chosen.

Mr. Sherwood moved that in case of refusal of any of the above-named gentlemen to serve, Mr. Haven be substituted, but the Chairman did not think it necessary to put this on the minutes.

Mr. Ackerman made a motion that Mr. Sherwood be appointed by the Association to call the Board of Directors together, but, on being informed by Mr. Roosevelt that the board had not been elected, Mr. Ackerman withdrew his motion.

Mr. Roosevelt moved, for the purpose of making a practicable issue, that there should be no election yesterday, as the day was too stormy, and many subscribers were consequently absent. These might think that unfair advantage had been taken of their absence, and a proper opportunity should be given them to be present. He, therefore, moved that the election should be postponed until some time hereafter to be designated. The Chair suggested the next meeting, which Mr. Roosevelt accepted, and it was so carried.

The report of the committee that had been appointed to go to Albany having been called for, Mr. Roosevelt disputed the floor with Mr. Morrell, on the ground that he had first been appointed such committee three weeks ago, for the purpose of presenting a bill which he had drawn up. He reported that he had a hearing before the Assembly committee, and had been respectfully listened to and kindly treated. He thought that quite a number of the members of the committee were in sympathy with his views. The Committee on General Laws thought best, however, that a more comprehensive bill should be drawn up, and they prepared two bills, one of their own concoction and the other Mr. Prince's. Mr. Roosevelt then made a personal explanation in regard to a matter which had been discussed at the previous meeting, in which it had been assumed that he was intending to charge the association large fees for going to Albany to push his own bill. It struck him that it was rather gratuitous to repudiate fees that had not been called for. He had no charges to make.

The Chairman said he had been present at the previous meeting, and did not recollect any such discussion.

Mr. Morrell said there had been a discussion, but nothing like that which Mr. Roosevelt supposed. He explained it to Mr. Roosevelt as it was reported in THE TIMES. Mr. Morrell then reported, as one of a committee of three appointed to go to Albany to watch the proceedings of the Assembly committee and committees from other rapid-transit associations, and to endeavor to unite these other societies on some bill which they should endeavor to have passed; that the committee had been delayed from 8 A. M. until 10 A. M. at the Grand Central Depot by the ice-blockade, and did not arrive in Albany until the end of the hearing before the Committee on General Laws of the Assembly. They were fortunately in time, however, to hear the conclusions arrived at. The subcommittee of the Assembly committee called at their hotel in the evening and discussed the bill known as Assembly bill No. 450. The discussion lasted two hours, and a full understanding was arrived at. The subcommittee said that they had been puzzled by the numerous rapid-transit bills that had been laid before them. They thought the shortest and most concise was Mr. Roosevelt's, but they had considered it best to report a bill taken from all the others. That bill (No. 450) had been reported in the morning of the day on which Mr. Morrell and his associates arrived, together with Mr. Prince's bill, which, the speaker observed, had been amended in fifteen sections. Subsequently both bills were discussed in Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, Mr. Morrell being present, and the general impression there was that in order to gain time it would be desirable to urge Mr. Prince's bill. Mr. Morrell demurred that it would not be wise to do anything hastily, and the matter dropped. The salient points of difference between the two bills appear to be these: Mr. Prince's bill provides that unlimited power shall be vested in the Mayor and Commonalty in regard to route, character of road, kind of motor power, weight, pattern, and material of rail, time of construction, rate of speed, fare to be charged—whether it shall be fixed absolutely, or a reduction be made from time to time as the receipts of the road increase—size, wording, and situation of signs of warning along the road, and compensation to be paid to the City authorities. These were objections to Mr. Prince's bill, in Mr. Morrell's estimation. Too much authority was given. The other bill provides for a commission of three, to be named by the Mayor and Commonalty, whose duty it shall be to fix upon three routes, north and south, the rights to which shall be sold at public auction, and then the companies purchasing shall at once file their route at Albany and deposit twenty per cent. of their stock. They shall then have the right to enjoy their franchise twenty years without molestation from other companies which may meantime wish to build. Mr. Morrell deemed that last clause, viewing it from the subscription fund side of the question, as a feature favorable to capitalists who come forward with their funds to build a rapid-transit road. This association was wedded to no scheme or plan. All they wanted was the right to construct a rapid-transit road. This was one of the reasons why Mr. Morrell deemed the committee bill the best. This, too, was the feeling of the legislative committee themselves, but Mr. Prince being one of their members, they thought they ought to report his bill also. Both bills will soon be before the Legislature, and it will then be decided whether both will be killed and another, more precise, substituted. As an association devoted only to rapid transit and the securing of a fund therefor, the Speaker thought that they would want every opportunity that the Legislature would give to build such a road, and if the Legislature strike out the clause in both these bills repealing all former charters, and adopt the bills, the association will have the old charters under which to work as well as the new ones. If, on the other hand, the Legislature pass either bill as it stands, they will have to proceed under the direction of the City authorities, or under a commission of three appointed by the City authorities. Copies of the two bills were presented to the meeting for their action.

Mr. Marshall again arose and said that ex-Judge Davies had gone to Rochester, but he had received from the Judge's son a list of the committee his Honor had appointed, in accordance with a motion of Mr. Cohen at the previous meeting, to issue a call for a public meeting. Mr. Morrell deprecated haste in the matter. It was good to get the approval of the masses, but he did not think it advisable to call a meeting at the present time. They should wait to see what action would be taken at Albany, and until the organization of the association was more complete, when they would be able to bring greater force into their call. He therefore asked Mr. Cohen to withdraw his motion. He was with Mr. Cohen at heart, but the association not being fully organized itself, he thought the idea of a public meeting premature.

Mr. Drake expressed similar views, and moved to lay the question on the table.

Mr. Cohen thought the names should be read in courtesy to ex-Judge Davis. The Secretary read the names of the committee as follows: Messrs. Cohen, Drake, Kemp, Haven, Morris, Cammann, and Morrell.

Mr. Cohen thought some consideration should be had for the public at large. They will think that their approval is not wanted, and that the association is a close corporation. The scheme will lose the favor of the masses. However, he was willing to let the matter remain as it was.

Mr. Roosevelt moved that the committee be instructed not to call a public meeting until after the election.

Mr. Schuyler called for the question on Mr. Drake's motion, which was carried.

Mr. Drake, in explanation of the difference in the list of names offered by the Nominating Committee at this and the previous meeting, that the changes had been made in consequence of the fact that the committee were not fully advised at the moment of the disposition of all who were on the first list. No attempt had been made to express any lack of confidence or want of respect for those persons on the part of the committee. They felt that it was proper and right to present a complete list on account of the many previous delays, and they did so under the pressure of the circumstances named.

Mr. Morrell added that it would be well also to keep in view the fact that no one was eligible as a Director unless he had actually subscribed.

Mr. Haven moved, in view of the fact that the election was to take place at the next meeting, that only those who have actually subscribed, or who are armed with written authority to represent actual subscribers, be allowed to vote.

Mr. Drake thought the motion rather supererogatory. The constitution prescribes that none but subscribers shall vote.

Mr. Haven explained that his motion was intended to prevent persons from voting for absent subscribers without authority.

The Chairman inquired if it was intended to give a $1,000 subscriber an equal voice with a $10,000 subscriber. Mr. Haven replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Ackerman thought that a certain amount subscribed should control a certain amount of votes.

Mr. Sherwood thought that each vote should have a representative value. If a man subscribe $1,000 let him have one vote, and if another subscribe $5,000, give him five. Such a man should have just so many votes as he subscribes thousands of dollars. He thought it only fair, and a gentleman putting a large amount of money into the enterprise would hardly be willing to have only the same representation as another man putting in a smaller amount. He offered the suggestion as a motion.

It was urged that subscriptions of $500 had been taken.

Mr. Ackerman thought $1,000 should be taken as a standard, and Mr. Sherwood agreed with him.

The Chairman suggested that $100 was the usual standard. Why not adopt that?

Mr. Drake thought that $100 should be the standard.

Mr. Sherwood agreed that every person should have a right to control their own property. He therefore modified his motion to the effect that each and every $100 subscribed be entitled to a vote.

Mr. Cohen liked the motion, but thought it did not comply with the requirements of the constitution. If the stock were a capital one, then the association would have a right to control the voting. This is a deferred stock fund, and no one who pays his $1,000 expects to get anything out of it. He thought a gentleman who gave $1,000, all he could spare, should have the same rights as a richer man who gave $10,000. If the association should continue to be conducted as at first, it would be successful, but if attempts were made to control the rights of members it would fail. They should be all as brothers. He [the speaker] would agree to take a carriage in connection with any committee that might be appointed, and go around and collect $500,000 in $1,000 subscriptions from persons who wanted only rapid-transit, and who would expect no other return for their money, if everything continues to work smoothly. [Applause.]

Mr. Sherwood disclaimed any intention of doing injustice to $1,000 subscriptions. He thought, however, that every person should have votes according to the amount of interest he had in the scheme. This is the rule of every moneyed institution in the City, and invariably of every railroad company in the country. It is nothing new; it is something that has long been established.

Mr. Cohen said that for that matter, if a rapid transit road were wanted, the quickest way would be to collect $3,000,000 and hand it to Commodore Vanderbilt.

Mr. Drake suggested that Mr. Cohen was laboring under a misapprehension. Mr. Sherwood's motion was simply to establish a rule for voting which should give each subscriber an equal right with all others. The effect would be to give every man who subscribed $100 a vote. He hoped there would be no more discussion; he saw no reason for any.

Mr. Sherwood explained that at first he thought $1,000 the smallest amount subscribed.

Mr. Ackerman said that Mr. Cohen seemed to be under the impression that the money subscribed was given to the project. If he would read the list heading he would see that the $3,000,000 is to be tendered as a subscription to the stock fund of any company selected to build a rapid transit road, not as a gift, thus allowing the company to raise money on its bonds.

Mr. Haven said that Mr. Cohen's remark about Mr. Vanderbilt put him in mind that from the very outset he and others, while endeavoring to obtain subscriptions, had frequently been asked, "Who is at the bottom of the movement? Are there any horse railroads in it, or have capitalists their agents among you with the purpose of ultimately swamping you?" He had always answered that he was not aware of anything of the kind. "I wish," continued Mr. Haven, "on account of this thing being cast up to as so often, and on account of the necessity that exists for taking great care if we wish for success, and less Commodore Vanderbilts should step in after we have raised three millions and defeat rapid transit, and for the purpose of being able to meet those who ask such questions, I wish to ask Mr. Morrell, who has been mentioned as a kind of Commodore Vanderbilt, this question: Has Mr. Vanderbilt any interest here, and is it your purpose, in the end, to ask Mr. Vanderbilt's subscription, which, at a million or a million and a half would enable him to control the other subscriptions?"

The question made a sensation. Mr. Cohen hurriedly disclaimed any intention to point to Mr. Morrell. Per himself, he wanted rapid transit, and did not care who the builder of the road might be.

Mr. Morrell said he was glad that this thing had come to a point. Mr. Haven had spoken to him privately on the matter, but he had refused to answer, though in public. He was glad that that gentleman had had an opportunity to draw it out publicly. "I," he continued, "have stated on several occasions that I called on prominent gentlemen who I knew had formerly been identified with rapid transit, for the purpose of more thoroughly advising myself upon the subject. Commodore Vanderbilt was one of these. It has been said here that he received propositions for rapid transit with violent language. He did not so receive me. He said to me: 'I really meant business once, and if they had given me the second charter I asked for when my attorneys reported that an underground road would be too expensive, a rapid-transit road would be now built to the City Hall. I am too old now; somebody else will have to do it.' He said that he was with us in sentiment, but that the public impression was that if he got a charter he would quietly slip it into his pocket. This was not so. I then told him that we were going in to try if we could not get a road built in some way, and I said, 'Commodore, you will not oppose us?' 'No,' he said, 'go ahead,' but he told me a story about a man who had got his name to a subscription-list, and came back to him afterward complaining that he could not get another name. He said he wouldn't subscribe because people would think he wanted to pocket the scheme. I told him I had already secured ten or twelve names, and I showed him the list. He said they were good names, and meant business, and he wished me God speed! Afterward I dropped in meeting an injudicious hint that the subscription might not reach $3,000,000, but that if we got $2,500,000 we could not be defeated, as I would lay my hand on a capitalist who would subscribe the balance. I have spoken with E. D. Morgan, John Jacob Astor, and A. T. Stewart on this matter, and found them all favorable. No one could say I meant Commodore Vanderbilt, though I think if the scheme should become completed and I should ask him to put in his money he would say yes. That is my impression. I say unqualifiedly that I am not acting under the inspiration of Commodore Vanderbilt. I mean rapid transit and nothing else. I want to raise a capital fund. I think there will not be a better stock in this City than that of the road which the men whose names are signed to these papers will build. Mr. John Sherwood, who is a practical man, would not have said to me that he would raise his subscription to $25,000, or even $50,000, if the plan were not feasible, and the men in the end not suit him, and that was the sentiment of the community." [Applause.]

Mr. Drake was much gratified at what Mr. Morrell had said. This movement had begun in a modest way, and had grown on the strength of its own merits. At first the community had received it as, perhaps, having some good at the bottom, but the general sentiment now was that it is really a practicable thing, and it is assuming a character which is bringing it into favor with men of intelligence. During the past week the speaker had been spoken to by men of high position in the financial world in a way that indicates their belief in its practicability. A President of a bank, when the plan had been explained to him, thought it very excellent, very business-like in its nature, and wished it success. Another bank President expressed similar approval. Wherever he [the speaker] had heard it discussed during the past week he had noticed a strong tone in its favor. The subscription papers had been largely added to. Mr. Morrell had received important additions to his list, and so had others. The scheme was commanding the respect and co-operation of the community to a reasonable extent, and he hoped that it would soon command these in a much greater degree.

More discussion was started by Mr. Cohen on the question of Mr. Sherwood's motion. He said, among other things, that a man who signed for $10,000 might back out after voting, whereupon Mr. Sherwood remarked that when a man signs his name in this community he generally means business. Mr. Sherwood's motion was then carried, as was also Mr. Haven's, to the effect that persons voting as proxies should be compelled to produce a written authorization.

Mr. Morrell then handed in the following additional names of subscribers to his list, and the Secretary read them:

John H. Cheever, No. 89 5th av.	$10,000
Edmund A. Smith, No. 226 Madison av.	10,000
Aaron Raymond, No. 720 5th av.	10,000
Charles Butler, No. 78 Park av.	10,000
William H. Morrell, No. 34 West 25th st.	5,000
(making, with $5,000 previously subscribed, $10,000.)	

The Secretary also read the following which were not read at the previous meeting:

MR. CAMMANN'S LIST.

Gouverneur Morris, Bridgeport, Conn.	$10,000
N. P. Bailey, No. 11 West 28th st.	3,000
H. H. Cammann, No. 25 Pine st.	1,000
L. G. Morris, Fordham	1,000
Henry Lee Morris, No. 25 Pine st.	1,000
Hugh N. Camp, No. 156 Broadway	1,000

MR. COHEN'S LIST.

Robert McCafferty, No. 840 Lexington av.	$1,000
Jacob Cohen, No. 109 East 60th st.	1,000
Francis McCabe, No. 723 Lexington av.	1,000
Ferdinand Kurnan, No. 119 East 65th st.	500
Thomas Pearson, No. 10 East 84th st.	1,000
David De Jenny, No. 110 East 74th st.	1,000
Jerome G. Collins, No. 870 Lexington av.	1,000
Charles E. Simmons, No. 142 Lexington av.	1,000
Meyer Stern, No. 10 East 73d st.	1,000
N. Cowen, No. 237 East 31st st.	500
H. Israel, No. 155 East 81st st.	500
J. M. Lichtenstein, No. 21 East 74th st.	1,000
Cornelius O'Reilly, No. 110 East 45th st.	1,000
Thomas Duffy, No. 218 East 51st st.	1,000
James Roe, No. 248 East 60th st.	1,000
Samuel C. Sloane, No. 31 East 17th st.	500
Louis Diehl, corner 134th st. and 3d av.	500
E. Jones, No. 131 East 71st st.	500
John McCool, No. 128 East 62d st.	1,000
J. B. Lichtenstein, No. 144 East 44th st.	1,000
John B. Taylor, No. 208 East 60th st.	1,000
Samuel Blauvelt, No. 118 East 28th st.	1,000
Mr. Kingman, No. 32 Park av.	1,000
Richard Hennessey, No. 237 East 57th st.	500
William Hitchman, No. 137 East 54th st.	1,000
C. H. Reilly, No. 172 East 61st st.	500
Sinclair Myers, No. 8 East 57th st.	500
E. K. Raubenschek, No. 302 Broadway.	500
M. Banlon, No. 114 East 112th st.	500
R. J. McGinnis, No. 79 Cedar st.	1,000
W. A. Butler, No. 729 Lexington av.	500

Mr. Cammann also reported an additional subscription from Mr. Charles E. Carman, of Carmansville, of $1,000. He said he had hopes of greatly increasing his list.

On motion of Mr. Roosevelt, the Secretary was instructed to send printed notices to all subscribers that the election is to be held at the next meeting, which was fixed for Tuesday of next week.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Fire Insurance Brokers for the use of their rooms, and the meeting adjourned.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD YESTERDAY—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING THE BUREAUS AT WARD'S ISLAND AND CASTLE GARDEN.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Garden. There were present Messrs. Forrest, Starr, Mauler, Stephenson, Lynch, Schack, and Hurlbut. A resolution was adopted referring the question of employing nurses having children in the Insane Asylum, was referred to the Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, with power. Mr. Stephenson then moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the commission to inspect the water-front on the islands next Saturday, with the view of making arrangements for the necessary accommodations required by the Commissioners in the way of slips, and to take care of the interests of the board in the matter. Messrs. Hurlbut, Starr, and Schack were named to act as the committee.

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that the President of the society be authorized to promote the passage of the bills now before the Legislature in the interest of the Commissioners, by restoring the Presidents of the Irish and German socities to full power in the board, and also to obtain a grant of $300,000, and an increase of the commutation to $2 per passenger.

Commissioner Starr, moved to have a committee appointed to inquire into the possibility of reducing the number of bureaus at Ward's Island.

Commissioner Stephenson said he did not see the utility of that, as there was a resolution before the committee which contemplated reducing the expenses there to the amount of $25,000.

An amendment was offered giving the committee power to inquire into the business at Castle Garden as well.

Commissioner Lynch, in seconding the amendment, took occasion to reply to the charges that had been made against the Board and the recent action of the steam-ship lines. The hospital establishment which at present contains 886 patients, must be sustained. There was not money enough on hand to pay for food and medicine, and the doctors were obliged to take their due bills in payment of their salaries. He criticised the statements of the foreign steam-ship owners before the Mayor, and said he did not believe, however, in the claim to disinterestedness made by these gentlemen; their object was to make money for themselves.

Mr. Stephenson said he did not read all the statements referred to by Mr. Lynch, and called attention to the fact that the amount of the salaries paid to the officials at Castle Garden in 1874 was more than in 1873, and he could not help feeling that the interests of the State had been very little attended to. If they looked at the reports of 1873, it would be found that the receipts were $1,700,000, including a surplus on hand of $576,000. Out of that there was some $241,000 spent for permanent improvements; about $50,000 was paid to realise a mortgage on Ward's Island, and the balance was spent for improvements, so that the Commission spent, on the average, over $28,000 a month. They would remember that when the present commission came into office there was but $5,000 on hand, and the debts, some $50,000 or $60,000, unpaid. For all that expenditure very little improvement had been made by the old board. And it was not until the month of March, 1874, when he was interviewed by a TIMES reporter, that the present commission took any action in the reduction of salaries. In regard to the statement by Mr. Lynch as to the number of patients in the hospital, he could say that on last Sunday there were only 500 patients there.

Commissioner Lynch replied that the people at the Refuge were unable to get out of it, and that he included them with those in the hospital, as, strictly speaking, they should be. There was not one on Ward's Island at present that should be turned out of it.

Commissioner Stephenson said that on the 1st of May the number there would be reduced over 200. He then referred to the fact that the steam-ship companies owed $125,400 for the maintenance of emigrants on Ward's Island, and urged that the amount should be collected.

After some further argument the resolution, as amended, was adopted, and Messrs. Schack, Starr, and Quintard were appointed on the committee, and the meeting was adjourned.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The steam-ship companies did not experience any inconvenience yesterday from the action of the Longshoremen's Association, as a number of the men went to work as usual yesterday morning at the old rate of thirty cents an hour. The cargo of the Baltic, of the White Star Line, was being discharged by six gangs of longshoremen, a large number of whom were society men. The Pereire, of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, was nearly loaded, and a few non-society men were stowing the remainder of her cargo. The Idaho, of the Williams & Guion Line, was loaded by non-society men, and left, pursuant to announcement, at 12 noon. The Italy, of the National Line, was being loaded by five gangs of workmen, composed of non-society and society men. The pier was completely packed with merchandise, a portion of which had not been removed by the merchants to this City to whom it was consigned. All the foregoing companies were paying thirty cents per hour. On the East River, five the steam-ship companies who have piers on that river were paying but thirty cents an hour, and had all the men they needed at that rate. Messrs. Murray, Ferris & Co., Pier No. 16 East River, had three gangs of men at work, consisting of about 100 in all, not members of the association, employed stowing the cargo of the Cleopatra.

THE CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Life Insurance was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the Bennett building. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jacob L. Greene, of Hartford; Vice President, Samuel C. Huey, of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Lewis of New-York; Executive Committee, William T. Beers, Chairman, J. W. Alexander, L. W. Frost, Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy, Hugh Wesendonck, and Samuel H. White. The Law Committee in their report gave an account of the changes in life insurance legislation that had taken place in the different States, and the various decrees of the courts on the same subject during the past year. The Committee on Mortality Experience reported that they are collecting statements of the mortality experience of every life insurance company in America as a basis for the construction of a new and complete table of mortality. The tables heretofore in use have been the old English actuary table and the American experience table, which was compiled from the first year's experience of a single company. The new work will, therefore, be one of vast importance. After some uninteresting routine business the Chamber adjourned.

THE CANVAS ROOF OF BARNUM'S HIPPODROME BROKEN IN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 13.—The weight of snow on the canvas roof of Barnum's Hippodrome broke through this morning early. About forty persons were beneath when it fell, but none are believed to have been seriously injured. It was opened last night for the first time.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK EAST ANNUAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

SIXTH DAY OF THE SESSION—REPORT ON THE NEW-YORK DISTRICT—A GOOD SHOWING FOR THE YEAR—TESTIMONIAL TO THE PRESIDING ELDER—OTHER BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

The Conference met as usual at 9 A. M. today, the sixth of the annual session. Rev. Dr. True led in the opening devotions. Bishop Andrews presided, assisted by Bishop Janes. The driving snow-storm which prevailed materially thinned the attendance. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Rust, of the Freedman's Aid Society, were present. S. C. Keeler was taken from the supernumerary list and made effective. W. Gothard and Ira Abbott were placed on the superannuated list. Mr. Gothard said that he had preached for forty-four years, and Mr. Abbott stated that his ministerial life covered a period of forty years. The committee in the case of W. T. Gilbert recommended that his character pass, which was carried, and he was restored to the effective list.

Rev. J. B. Merwin, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, gave a summary of the work accomplished the past year. He referred to the death of E. L. Janes, and further stated that the wife of Rev. Dr. Crook and the wife of Rev. J. S. Haugh had recently died in New-York. Revivals had occurred at the Second Avenue Church, New-York, and at various other points. The class-meetings and Sunday-schools in the district were well sustained. Notwithstanding the dull times, the benevolent collections had been good. A mortgage of $14,000 had been placed on the Alanson Church, in Norfolk street, New-York, and another of nearly $2,500 on the Seventeenth Street Church. The Forsyth Street Church had been improved and endowed. The endowment on the John Street Church had been largely increased. A new church on Sixty-first street, New-York, had been built at a cost of $70,000, on which a debt of $30,000 remained. A parsonage valued at $15,000 would soon be erected near the same church. The church edifice in Stamford, Conn., had received extensive improvements. A new church had been constructed at Great Hill, Conn., costing $3,000. Committees on the early history of various churches were at work collecting data of much importance.

At the conclusion of Mr. Merwin's remarks, Rev. Dr. Curry, in a brief address, presented to him a valuable gold watch, the gift of the preachers in the New-York District, which Mr. Merwin gracefully acknowledged.

The names of all the elders of the district were called. They reported their missionary collections, and their characters passed. Dr. Curry spoke in behalf of the *Christian Advocate*, of which he is editor. N. Mead and Thomas G. Osborn, owing to ill-health, asked for a supernumerary relation, which was granted.

Revs. Dr. Curry, H. F. Pease, J. A. Roche, George Taylor, J. M. Buckley, and William McAllister were elected Tryers of Appeals in the Judicial Conference.

Meriden, Conn., Hanson Place, Brooklyn, and the Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, were nominated as places in which to hold the annual Conference of 1876. Hanson Place, Brooklyn, was chosen.

Complimentary resolutions relative to Rev. F. P. Tower, who had removed to California, and Rev. Dr. Studley, who is to be transferred to the New-England Conference, were passed by rising votes. The Bishop was requested to appoint a Conference Temperance Agent.

The Committee on Temporal Economy reported the disbursements made to the aged preachers and to the widows and children of deceased preachers. The aggregate receipts were $171 less than those of last year.

It was voted that no assessment be made for the above purpose the ensuing year, but dependence be placed alone on voluntary subscriptions.

The report of the Committee on Education showed the receipts last year to have been $800. A clause in the report, deploring the lack of harmony between the officers and Faculty of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., elicited a spirited discussion, but was finally adopted.

An afternoon and evening session was also held for the closing up of several items of routine business. It is expected that the ministerial appointments will be announced to-morrow morning.

THE CONFERENCE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

SIXTH DAY—PASTOR HEDSTROM RETIRES FROM HIS LONG LABORS—REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—THE THREE DISTRICTS OF NEW-YORK, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RHINEBECK CONSOLIDATED INTO TWO—REPORT ON BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 13.—The Methodist Conference was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. One member from each district was nominated to select speakers for the next anniversaries as follows: Wheately, Kelly, Burroughs, Hawxhurst, Townsend, Gorse. This committee is also empowered to select the preacher of the Conference sermon. The question as to where Conference shall meet next year was taken up. The Free Tabernacle, New-York City, was the only place named, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice.

A supernumerary relation was requested for Rev. A. L. Culver on account of ill health. Granted. A superannuated relation was also requested for Pastor Hedstrom, because of his many years of faithful labor in the Swedenburgh Bethel Ship. Granted. Pastor Hedstrom here addressed the Conference. He said he had been laboring for forty years, but if he were young would go through it all again. But few men are members of the Conference who were so when he was admitted. He never had a word of dispute with his colleagues or Presiding Elder. He had seen his fellow-laborers go down before him. He had to study languages by night and by day, and travel around among the docks helping the poor sailors. Finally the Bethel ship was obtained, and they were trusted for it. He could not describe the joy attending his first convert in this ship. Since then, said he, we have raised up in Europe and in this country about $12,000. His old ship was in a sinking condition, and one sailor would study his Bible and grammar while working at the pump. He went to a captain of a steamer who asked $25,000, but he talked to him about his soul, and got the vessel for $5,600. The veteran laborer in the garden of souls showed much emotion in retiring from his life work, and at the conclusion of his remarks his brother members sang an appropriate hymn.

Bishop Ames announced the transfer of E. W. S. Peck from the Missouri District to this. Also B. F. Sorlin, member of the Central Illinois Conference, also Missionary to Sweden, transferred to this Conference.

The Committee on Missions reported as follows:

New-York District, $1,500; Poughkeepsie District, $200; Rhinebeck District, $200; Prattsville District, $150; Ellenville District, $250; Newburg District, $200.

Report adopted.

A supernumerary relation was here requested for E. F. Barlow. Granted.

Rev. Mr. Ferris presented the report of the Committee on the Tract Cause as follows:

The committee find that the total amount of the contributions for this cause the past year has been $880 54, a falling off of about one-third in the past two years. They also find that only a little more than one-half of the charges report any collection for this object. The committee state for the information of churches contributing to this cause that one-half of the amount contributed will be returned in tracts upon request of the Pastor. The committee offer the following resolutions: First, that we deem the Tract Cause a valuable auxiliary in the work of evangelization, especially in our home and foreign mission work. Second, we recommend to the Pastors a more generous distribution of tracts, especially during our extra meetings. Third, while we are not discouraged with the financial results of the past year, we do regret the falling off in our collections; and request a generous contribution from all our charges the present year.

Report adopted.

At 10 A. M. Conference again took up the question of consolidating the districts on the east side of the Hudson. After much discussion, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Presiding Elder of the Rhinebeck District, moved as a substitute the resolution of the Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie District so as to include in the Rhinebeck District, Amenia, Sharon, Lithgow, Dover, South Dover, Pawling, Dutchess Circuit, Paterson, and Fairfield, which makes the division line start from the Poughkeepsie line, running south of east to the New-York East Conference, thus taking in the Dutchess Circuit, and all north of Poughquag.

This created some confusion, a number jumping up at once to speak to the subject, when there were cries of "Vote! Vote! Vote!" The debate was renewed and continued with some warmth, when Bishop Ames, having refused to entertain Rev. Mr. Ferguson's substitute, the vote was taken upon the original resolution as offered by Mr. Brown, when it was adopted by a vote of 148 to 36 amid great applause.

The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Bishop presiding at the present session of the New-York General Conference be respectfully requested to take into consideration the propriety of substituting semi-annual Conferences for quarterly Conferences, so that the Presiding Elder Districts may be enlarged and expenses diminished.

The following was offered by Rev. R. H. Kelly:

Resolved, That the Bishop presiding at the present session of the New-York Annual Conference be respectfully requested to arrange the work of the Prattsville, Newburg, and Ellenville Districts into two districts, if, in his judgment, the work will not suffer thereby.

Rev. John E. Gorse said he threw out of this vexed question the expense entirely, and considered merely the effect upon the dignity of the office and officer. The Bishops were increased in number that they might be nearer the people. Under these new arrangements in regard to Presiding Elder, he would be further from the people, visiting them only twice a year. You lessen his dignity, diminish his power, and if you keep on you will do away with the office altogether, which the people do not want. If they object to paying the Elders now, how much more will they complain when he visits the charge but twice a year?

Another exhaustive discussion followed amounting in substance to the same as the argument upon the previous resolution, and in the midst of it the Bishop cheeringly remarked, "you will all get through with this by and by."

When the resolution was put upon its passage it was adopted by a vote of 79 to 62 amid applause.

Rev. Dr. Olson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we are as much as ever wedded to the itineracy and our action regulating the enlargement of the districts is in no sense intended to subvert, change, or impair our general superintending.

Bishop Ames said he was never anxious or nervous in relation to the discussion of just measures, but when anything strikes as the fundamental measures of the church he always was nervous; therefore he was glad that the last resolution was adopted, because it put Conference in the true light. He said he would have to cudgel his brains considerably over the resolutions adopted by Conference, and, after all, he thought, there is considerable Providence in the Bishop.

Mr. Wheatley, from the Centennial Committee, presented the report of that committee, setting apart Sunday, the 3d day of July, 1876, for Centennial exercises, including Sunday-school exercises, &c., and providing that Bishop Foster preach the National Centennial Sermon. Also, favoring a Centennial collection, &c. The report was adopted.

Mr. Ireslow presented the report of the committee appointed to apportion benevolent collections to be made, as follows:

For Conference claimants, $13,000, divided as follows:

New-York, $5,150; Poughkeepsie, $2,450; Rhinebeck, $1,150; Prattsville, 1,250; Ellenville, $1,050; Newburg, 1,950; total, $13,000.

Missionary society.—New-York, $28,350; Poughkeepsie, $6,125; Rhinebeck, $1,700; Prattsville, $1,000; Ellenville, $1,700; Newburg, $3,225; total, $45,000.

Episcopal Fund.—New-York, $1,250; Poughkeepsie, $830; Rhinebeck, $300; Prattsville, $350; Ellenville, $300; Newburg, $330. Total, $3,400.

Expenses of Delegates to General Conference.—New-York, $644; Poughkeepsie, $335; Rhinebeck, $154; Prattsville, $180; Ellenville, $154; Newburg, $283. Total, $1,750.

Rev. Dr. Olson said he was decidedly opposed to the above apportionment for one or two reasons. One was because of the great inequality. "Look," said he, "at the great disparity in the Episcopal fund between New-York and Newburg. It is astounding that men should make such calculations."

Mr. Osbon did not conclude when the conference adjourned.

THE TURF.

JUDGE FULLERTON AND OCCIDENT.

The following challenge from the representative of the owner of Judge Fullerton appears in a recent San Francisco paper:

I have made several propositions to the parties controlling Occident to trot Judge Fullerton against him two races in San Francisco, mile heats, three in five, to wagon, and one to beat, three in five, in harness, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side each race, and as they claim that they have engagements East, and cannot remain here to trot, I hereby offer them two races in Chicago, over Dexter Park, or in New-York, over either Fleetwood or Prospect Park, mile heats, three in five, in harness, and mile heats, three in five, to wagon, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side each race, good day and good track; half forfeit on each race. Both races to take place between the 1st and 15th of June, 1875. I can be found any time for the next ten days at No. 414 California street.

APRIL 2, 1875. O. A. HICKOK.

POOL-SELLING ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

The attendance of speculators at Johnson's pool-rooms and the New-York Turf Exchange last evening was not so large as usual; nevertheless the betting was spirited at small rates on the three events to be decided at New-Orleans to-day. The first race is a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, in which Survivor, Leap Year, Denver, Sweet Boy, Port Leonard, and King Amadeus are engaged. The second affair—a dash of three miles—has five contestants in Galway, Granger, Crown Prince, Hutchinson, and Falmouth, and the mile heats has Harry Felter and Mary L. The betting on these was at the following rates:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

	At Johnsons.	Turf Exchange.
Survivor	$20 to $50	$40 to $50
Leap Year	10 to 21	.. to ..
Denver	9 to 14

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT IN MR. FULLERTON'S HANDS.

WHOLESALE DENIAL OF MOULTON AND TILTON—MANY LETTERS WRITTEN TO MOULTON NOT YET IN EVIDENCE—MR. BEECHER'S FORM OF TAKING THE OATH—HIS RIDES WITH AND VISITS TO MRS. TILTON—HIS INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MORSE REGARDING THE SEPARATION—HE OFTEN KISSED MRS. TILTON — FAILURE OF MEMORY ON MANY IMPORTANT POINTS.

Promptly at the accustomed hour of 11 o'clock Judge Neilson appeared upon the bench. There was nothing unusual in the opening scenes. The crowd was there as always, cramming the galleries and encroaching upon jury, counsel, and reporters in the old-fashioned and uncomfortable way. There was a little change to be noted, for Tilton came before his time and before the Judge, it being 10:55 when he took his seat, and waited for the drama to begin. The Beecher party were in their seats and the jury were taking theirs when the familiar rap announced the Judge, and the court was opened. Then there was a long delay waiting for counsel. Ex-Judges Fullerton and Morris were promptly in their places, but of all the counsel for the defendant only Ex-Judge Porter could be seen. At last Mr. Evarts came in at a quarter past, and the first thing to happen was a short but earnest consultation between him, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Porter. Then Mr. Beecher took the stand, and, the jury having been called, the proceedings were begun.

The first thing was to discover who Henry A. Boyd was, and he appeared to be nobody in particular. One of the Moulton interviews, after Mr. Tilton had testified before the committee, was reviewed; and the witness denied that Moulton had told him that Tilton was willing to make a statement which should not contain the fact of adultery. What Moulton did say was, that after learning the substance of his wife's statement before the committee Tilton had expressed himself as well pleased with it. Mr. Beecher remembered talking with Moulton about the $5,000, when the latter said Mr. Beecher must not say anything about that, and if he did that he [Moulton] would deny the whole thing. Another statement of Moulton was denied in the declaration of the witness that he had himself prepared the card saying Victoria Woodhull might publish any letters of his she had, and that he gave it to Moulton for publication without his having had anything to do with its preparation, even by suggesting it. The suggestion came from Mr. Cleveland.

The stream of denial from this point to the close of the direct examination flowed on without interruption, and was directed to one averment of Mr. Redpath to declarations made by Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. Mr. Beecher had never told Tilton that the publication of the "true story would kill him. Mr. Beecher had never told Moulton that the publication of his letter after the tripartite agreement would be his death, nor had Moulton ever told him that the publication of his card of resignation from Plymouth Church would be a confession of his crime. Another statement of Moulton which was untrue was that he had told Beecher that Tilton had threatened to shoot him.

Here there was an interruption, and the letter of Victoria Woodhull, asking him to use his influence to get her the use of Steinway Hall, was then put in evidence. The next matter of interest was the important declaration by Mr. Beecher that he has written many letters to Moulton which have not been put in evidence, and that these letters have a direct connection with the scandal.

Then came more denials, whereupon it appeared that Moulton had never told Beecher that he had informed Woodruff and Robinson of the scandal, and also that Beecher had never thanked Moulton for denying the scandal and saying that, as lying was necessary, it was better to lie sublimely.

Then came a question as to what novel of Dumas Beecher was reading on one occasion when Moulton called, and there was the interesting revelation that Beecher was absorbed in the *Three Guardsmen*, and had never read any of the works of the younger Dumas, and Mr. Evarts took care to mention, *sotto voce*, that there was a great difference between the works of the father and son. Nobody admitted to an acquaintance with the younger, but the Judge confessed to perusing the elder Dumas.

After this episode came the impressive close of the direct examination, which ended, as it had begun, by a sweeping, comprehensive, emphatic denial by Mr. Beecher that he had at any time had any improper intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, or that he had ever in any way or at any time asked her for any improper favor. The questions of Mr. Evarts were put in the broadest possible way, and the answers of Mr. Beecher were more than emphatic that he had never, during all the stages of the trouble, been accused of adultery by either Moulton or Tilton.

The beginning of the cross examination was marked by nothing more than Mr. Evarts sitting down and Judge Fullerton rising up, while Mr. Beecher swung himself around in his chair, so as to face his new questioner. Judge Fullerton began by inquiring concerning Mr. Beecher's manner of taking an oath, and it appeared that he had no custom, but had sworn in the way he did in this case because he thought it the most solemn form. Then were inquiries concerning the date of Mrs. Beecher's absence in Florida, after which the topics of Mr. Tilton's looseness of views regarding theological doctrines, and the course of the *Independent* were taken up, and a long but not very interesting conversation between counsel and witness ensued upon them. From all of it came the conclusion that about 1870 Mr. Beecher did not think that Mr. Tilton's views made him unfit for a moral teacher or editor of the *Independent*. Getting through these matters Judge Fullerton wanted to know how many times Mr. Beecher had ridden out with Mrs. Tilton besides the two occasions he had mentioned, and whether on those or any other he or she, or both, had alighted from the vehicle. On all these points Mr. Beecher said he remembered nothing of the sort, but refused to say positively whether it had or had not occurred. She never visited him at Peekskill, but he could not say precisely at what other places he had seen her, nor how many times he had visited her at her house. With this the morning session closed.

The fact that the cross-examination had begun had become known, and when the court met in the afternoon there was a greater demand for seats than ever, but that it was not met can be easily guessed, for the reason that the capacity of the room had been overtaxed before. Mr. Beecher was promptly in the witness chair, as he always is, and turned with undiminished confidence, so far as his manner was an index, to his questioner.

The visit to Mrs. Tilton in December, 1871, was then taken up, and Mr. Beecher again said that he was requested to go, by Mrs. Morse, through Bessie Turner. The conversation between himself and Bessie was again given, Bessie saying Mrs. Tilton had suffered so much she ought to have left home, and that Tilton, on one occasion, had struck her, [Bessie,] and had twice made improper solicitations. The long story of the troubles and eccentricities of the Tilton household, as given by Bessie Turner, was then repeated in answer to questions of Judge Fullerton. On the day of getting the message, Mr. Beecher went to see Mrs. Tilton, and found her at her mother's. Up to the time of this visit there had been no rupture between himself and Tilton. The witness was then asked for the details of the visit, but said he could only give the substance. Most of the conversation came from Mrs. Morse, who said Mrs. Tilton's life with her husband had become intolerable, and she had determined to leave him. He did not remember that Mrs. Tilton gave, among her reasons for leaving Tilton, that he had charged her with conduct unbecoming a wife. He did not recollect anything Mrs. Tilton said at this interview, but he knew she said very little. Judge Fullerton tried very hard to get this little, but Mr. Beecher insisted he had forgotten it all. The two ladies wanted his advice as to continuing the separation; his advice was that she should see Mrs. Beecher, which she did on the next day. That day he heard nothing new, but could not say whether, after this visit, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher consulted about the matter, and finally concluded that a separation was advisable. In coming to this conclusion, the witness had been guided in a great measure by his wife, and had not talked with Mr. Tilton about it, although he had known him for fifteen years. Up to that time there had been no great intimacy between Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, the latter having called several times on his wife, although he could not give the date of any of these visits. The witness, on the occasion when Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton visited him, had counseled her, but could not remember his language. His direct examination was read to show that he had then pretended to give his exact language. He did not intend that, but only that in general terms he had advised patience and forbearance. The letter of Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher was then taken up, and the witness was unable to recall what was meant by certain expressions in reference to a call upon Mrs. Tilton, and the causing dissensions, and in this connection witness could not say whether he had made any other calls upon Mrs. Tilton besides the two he had mentioned. He did remember that somewhere about this time Mr. Tilton had enjoined him not to visit his house, and he did not recollect that he had called. The direct examination on this point was read, and Mr. Beecher was unable to say whether he had given the alleged answers. He could not recollect.

The letter of Mrs. Morse was taken up again, and the witness was asked to explain almost every sentence in it, but was unable to do so in any case, nor did he remember having some conversation with Mr. Moulton in regard to one clause of this letter. The answers of the witness may chiefly be summed up in the words "I cannot recollect."

The answer of the witness to the Morse letter was then a subject of investigation to show that at the time he had not asked any explanation of her expressions. Various other matters were then taken up, and the plaintiff learned that the defendant had never known of Kate Carey at Tilton's, and had no memory of seeing Mr. Richards there. The scene narrated by Richards he could not recall, but he would not say it did not occur. He frequently visited Mrs. Tilton during Tilton's absence. He was not certain whether Mrs. Tilton had ever shown him any letters she had written to her husband. Could not recollect. He did recollect kissing the Wheelocks all around, but did not remember telling Mrs. Tilton. He had kissed Mrs. Tilton often, but it was not true that he purposely omitted to kiss her when the children were present. Did remember walking out with Mrs. Tilton, but could not say how often, and remembered on one occasion going with her to see a bust of Tilton. Another of Mrs. Tilton's letters about "B. putting the baby to sleep," was taken up, but he did not remember the incident.

How often he had written letters to Mrs. Tilton was the next matter of inquiry, but he could not remember how many he had sent her. Various visits between the parties were considered, but he was unable to say whether they had or had not taken place.

The relations between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher were then taken up, and Mr. Beecher admitted there was a coolness between them in December, 1870. The scene and conversation at the time of the delivery of the Tilton letter were inquired into, and Mr. Beecher repeated his former statement with scarcely any variation. This was a long story, and Mr. Beecher talked in an earnest and fluent way for some minutes without interruption. He was then questioned concerning other details, which, in the main, he did not remember. The interview with Moulton when he brought the first message from Tilton was gone over in the same way. During this episode there was a little sparring between witness and counsel in regard to what constitutes a gentleman in reference to manner and intonation, in which Mr. Beecher took the ground that any one who talks loud is not a gentleman. During the whole of this concluding part of the work of the day, both Mr. Beecher and Judge Fullerton were wholly self-possessed, and generally quiet, although at one moment Mr. Beecher rose into emphasis in his manner. The labors of the day concluded with leaving Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton at the door of the latter's house, going in to call on Tilton in compliance with the request sent by him.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court convened at 11 o'clock, but Mr. Evarts did not come in till 11:15. At that time Mr. Beecher resumed the stand.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, this Mr. Henry A. Bowen that you have spoken of as having made some communication to you concerning Gen. Butler, which you had spoken of with Mr. Moulton, who is he—who is Mr. Henry A. Bowen? A.—He is the oldest son of Mr. Edward Bowen, a member of my congregation.

Q.—Was he a gentleman at that time, or at any time, connected with you in any way—Mr. Bowen—Mr. Henry A. Bowen? A.—No, Sir. I have known him since he was a boy, but he was in no way connected, and did not—

Q.—And this communication that he volunteered to you was all that you knew about what Mr. Butler had said— A.—That is all. He was a messenger and delivered his message.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I call your attention now to a statement by Mr. Moulton, concerning an interview between yourself and him, after Mrs. Tilton had given a statement before the Committee of Investigation. Mr. Moulton says:

"I said to Mr. Beecher that after Mrs. Tilton had made her statement to the committee, Mr. Tilton was very much incensed, and that Mr. Tracy, in a subsequent interview—in an interview subsequent to Mrs. Tilton's report to the committee, or statement to the committee—had so presented to him the influence which her statement had had upon the committee that it melted the anger all out of Theodore Tilton, and he was perfectly willing to make a statement to the committee which should not contain the fact of adultery between Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton."

Q.—Was anything said to you by Mr. Moulton at that interview, or at any interview on this subject that Mr. Tilton was willing to make a statement to the committee which should not contain the fact of adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; he did state the fore part of that conversation.

Q.—Yes, I will get to the conversation in a moment; did he in any such conversation say to you that Mr. Tracy had said that it would not be hard to get from the committee a report, unfavorable it is true, to Mr. Beecher, on the ground of the offense, but which would merely settle the whole business, and save all parties concerned from dishonor in consequence of crime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you be so good as to state that interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton as you recollect it? A.—I don't remember the special circumstances under which it took place, Sir, nor where; I recollect Mr. Moulton's saying to me that Mr. Tilton was wonderfully incensed that his wife should go down and make a statement before the committee, but that after he saw Mr. Tracy, and found out what was the substance of her statement, he, on the whole, seemed to be well pleased.

THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Mr. Evarts—I call your attention now to a statement of Mr. Moulton of an interview with you, the circumstances of which will be sufficiently disclosed by my reading the statement itself. Mr. Moulton is asked,

"What did you communicate to Mr. Beecher?"

And he answers:

"I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy wanted me to communicate the fact that I had received $5,000 from Mr. Beecher to give to Mr. Tilton in order to stop him from the publication of his statement. I said when Mr. Tracy wanted me to tell Mr. Tilton that, that that would be a serious embarrassment to me personally in consequence of my having received that money, and I said to Mr. Beecher that I told Mr. Tracy that I was perfectly willing to be guided by him with sound advice—with any moral good reason—with any good reason, and that I would co-operate with him to induce Theodore Tilton not to publish his statement, but I would not on any such pretense as that undertake to stop its publication. Mr. Tracy told me that would cause me trouble if it was published—"

I don't no—no, I believe that is not it—the statement of what he said to you.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, it is.

Mr. Evarts—Think so? Well. [Reading.]

"Mr. Tracy told me that would cause me trouble if it was published, and I told him if it caused me trouble, it must cause me trouble—that I had done no wrong and didn't fear any trouble that would come from that."

I don't know whether that last clause is what he said to you, but I will recall it to you. Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember a conversation had with Mr. Moulton in which this matter of the $5,000 was spoken of, and how? A.—I do.

Q.—Please state how that occurred? A.—I think it occurred, Sir, on that same Sabbath afternoon in which I returned from his house, but I will not be definitely certain about that time, but in that neighborhood. He asked me suddenly, after we had been talking about one and another topic, whether I had mentioned that $5,000 to anybody, and I said to him I had; he wanted to know who, and I mentioned, and—well, he said, that wouldn't do any hurt there, but I must not mention that; that he should deny it if anybody charged him with it, or stated it; that he should deny it.

Q.—Did you tell him what you had said about it, and to whom? A.—I did.

Q.—What was it? A.—What I had said about it?

Q.—Yes. Did you tell Mr. Moulton what you had said about it, and to whom you had said it? A.—I did.

Q.—What was it? A.—I told him I had mentioned it to Oliver Johnson, and that I had mentioned it to Mr. Johnson because Mr. Johnson said he had been visiting, as I understood it, at Mr. Curtis', in New-York, and heard censures upon my unwillingness to assist Mr. Tilton from time to time in his embarrassment and troubles, and I told him it was not so, that I had always said from the beginning that I would do whatever should be—should have any prospect—that is, within reasonable bounds—have any prospect of helping him in his difficulties, and I then said that I had recently advanced $5,000 on the representation it would set the *Golden Age* quite afloat.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton, in this conversation with you, express himself as to what he felt about your having told of it to anybody? A.—He asked me with solicitous emphasis if I had, and when I told him I had he said, "Well, that will do no harm;" he was content with that. I am not giving his words; I am conveying the substance of his statement to me.

Q.—Yes. Now, Sir, in regard to this conversation about Mr. Tracy, what had passed between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton about this $5,000 and his communicating—Mr. Tracy's showing that Mr. Moulton should communicate the facts about that $5,000—do you remember that formed part of the conversation? A.—Oh, no, Sir; it did not.

The court here informed Mr. Evarts that it had received a communication from the reporters requesting him to state the page when he read from the printed testimony.

Mr. Evarts said in reply that he had been reading from page 134 and had previously been reading from page 131.

THE CARD OF JUNE, 1873.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to the card, Brooklyn, June, 1873—that appears to be the date, exhibit No. 28. Just look at the date and bring the matter to your mind, and I will ask you a question about it. This is on page 104, June 30.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, I call your attention to that card as it was prepared and as it was published; please state how that matter occurred. This is the card, if your Honor please and the jury: [Reading]—"I have just returned to the City to learn that application has been made to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for letters of mine supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. I have no objection that Mrs. Woodhull or any other person or persons who may have letters of mine in their possession have my cordial consent to publish them." Now, please state, Mr. Beecher, how that matter came up? A.—Well, Sir; it came up, I think, on a report in the "*Sun*;" I did not myself read it, but I heard of what had been published in the *Sun*.

Q.—The New-York *Sun*? A.—The New-York *Sun*; yes, Sir; [continuing the former answer] the account of the visit of Mr. Bowen accompanied by Mr. Claflin to Mrs. Woodhull, in search of certain documents supposed to be damnatory, and upon seeing that Mr. Cleaveland dropped in that morning or a morning or two after—I have forgotten exactly how long—and suggested to me the subject matter of the card, I thought his suggestion, the general direction of it, to be wise, and I went right into the study at Mr. Beach's house, and drew up the substance of it in that house.

Q.—What Mr. Beach? A.—Mr. Moses S. Beach, on the Heights.

Q.—You drew this card? A.—I drew this card, the substance of it, and after I drew it I read it to a friend, Mr. Ford, within half an hour after I drew it, I think. I then took it down to Mr. Moulton; Mr. Moulton was delighted with it; he told me that he read it to several persons, and they spoke of it with pleasure as being apt and sufficient, and so on; I left it in his hands then to be published with discretionary power; he wrote to me after I left on Monday morning; I think it was published on Monday afternoon; he wrote to me on the publication of it.

Mr. Evarts—The letter is in evidence?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—No; not the letter.

Mr. Evarts—If the letter is not in evidence you can't refer to it; there has been something about it.

Witness—He repeated to me, after I returned, substantially what it contained, namely, that there should be a prefatory matter in the card explaining the reason why there was something in it that I had not written.

Q.—Now, I understand you then, that this card originated with yourself and not with him? A.—It originated with me and was carried to him, and I then left it with him to make any unimportant changes—anything that would not invalidate the substance of the card.

Q.—Now, Sir, Mr. Moulton has said that he called attention to this publication, and Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin going to Mrs. Woodhull, and he says:

"I think, Mr. Beecher, we can make very short work of such business; I think, and you think that Mr. Bowen has not any evidence in his possession against you, and we had better publish a card in the *Eagle*, calling upon anybody with any papers or evidence against you to produce them"; and Mr. Mr. Beecher prepared a card."

Did that occur? A.—No, Sir; he is mistaken about that, Sir; the suggestion of it came from Mr. Cleveland, and I carried it to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—The first intimation of the matter between you and him was your showing him the card you prepared? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, some alterations were made, which are apparent in the publication as actually produced and the card as originally prepared. Mr. Moulton says in respect to that:

"I saw Mr. Beecher subsequently and he said he approved of the alterations and thanked me for my kind offices in the matter, and Mr. Beecher said to me furthermore, 'Of course Mr. Tilton will not produce any document;' 'Well,' I said 'of course he won't; he hasn't got any that I know of—original documents—to produce, and of course I won't.'"

Did you ask any such question or receive any such answer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Anything of the kind occur? A.—No, Sir.

A LETTER FROM MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, you have spoken heretofore of your having received three letters from Mrs. Woodhull—do you remember now having received another letter? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not know; it preceded another meeting at Steinway Hall; I received a letter from Mrs. Woodhull inclosing one, I think from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, and it was that they were—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait.

Mr. Evarts—He has spoken about letters heretofore in a general way.

Mr. Fullerton—Where is the letter?

Mr. Evarts—That letter is not in court—I will show it to you afterward. [To the witness]—Are you able to state the time of that letter? A.—No, Sir; I could easily ascertain the time, but I have not had my attention called to it so that I have not informed myself of it.

Q.—Was it in reference to a public meeting at Steinway Hall? A.—It was; it was with reference to a meeting in Steinway Hall.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter will speak for itself.

Mr. Beecher—For woman's suffrage.

Mr. Evarts—Of what society? A.—It was what we should call now the New-York wing of the suffrage movement—the woman's suffrage movement.

GENERAL AND EMPHATIC DENIALS BY MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton says, in the course of some testimony about a letter to the "complaining friend", and another brief letter to a friend in the West—but in that relation, or as part of his statement concerning that, he uses an expression which I now ask your attention to. He says:

"I will also say that during that month of December I prepared another statement—a long document—which has come to be technically styled—I do not know why—the 'true story,' for it was not a true story—it was a false one."

Now, he says:

"Mr. Beecher said he could not bear the publication of that—that it would kill him."

Now, Sir, did you ever use an expression to Mr. Tilton that the publication of the "true story" would kill you? A.—I think not; I did tell him that I would not bear it.

Q.—That you stated? A.—It was not that I could not bear it; it was that I would not bear it.

Q.—You used no such expression? A.—No, Sir; not in any such sense as it is there.

Q.—I ask now your attention to a statement of Mr. Moulton's at the period after the publication of the tripartite agreement, and the proposal to send a letter to Mr. Tilton, in reference to that publication—do you remember that suggestion at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton says that at an interview you used this expression, that if Theodore Tilton published that letter "it would simply be his death—that is, Mr. Beecher's death—Q.—Whose death? A.—Mr. Beecher's death." Did you say that to Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; I said to Mr. Moulton, in regard to that whole matter, that the publication of that card, as I understand its contents, would be that it would be a publication that no man, if it were made and believed, could stand up under—no clergyman—and that if he made that publication, that it would be the end—that I would not stand it, that I would fight it.

Q.—Then Mr. Moulton speaks about your showing him a draft of a resignation that you had prepared, and he said to you:

"That that would not do at all; that that was a virtual confession of crime, and said that it was an act of cowardice on his part to do it."

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he use any such expression as that to you? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir; he dissuaded me from publishing that card on the ground—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Only answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what did he say in that connection, in connection with dissuading you from publication? A.—As unnecessary; that the matter could be arranged—he had, through his influence with Mr. Tilton, his restraining him—the matter need not come to such a crisis.

Q.—Of your resignation? A.—Of the presentation of that resignation or an equivalent.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton states an interview of this kind. Mr. Moulton says that in this same connection of the resignation that he had an interview with Mr. Tilton, and that he reported the substance of it to you. And he says, in answer to the question:

"What did you say to him?"

Mr. Moulton said:

"I said that Mr. Tilton strongly objected to the publication and the resignation, on the ground that it was a clear statement, in his opinion, of the shame of his wife."

And that you replied—no; he says he don't remember your reply; but he says, further, this:

"Clearly that is the case, Sir, clearly, for if the resignation should be published it would be a virtual confession of the fact of your relations with Mrs. Tilton, and it ought not to be done."

A.—No, Sir; that is, neither he nor I uttered any such words as that—in my presence.

Q.—Then, he says further, that

"I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton was quite violent; Mr. Tilton said he would shoot Mr. Beecher if he did it; I think that I mentioned that to Mr. Beecher; that is what Mr. Tilton told me, at all events."

Did Mr. Moulton communicate to you that Mr.— A.—I think he did not, and I know he did not.

Q.—You never had any such threat as that communicated to you? A.—Oh, no, Sir; I had never any such warning.

MRS. WOODHULL'S LETTER.

Q.—Please look at that, Mr. Beecher, and say if that is the letter of Mrs. Woodhull which you refer to in your testimony? [Showing a paper to witness.] A.—Yes, Sir; I should think this is the letter; this is the contents; I am not familiar enough with her handwriting to say that that is her handwriting.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this letter, if the court please. [Reading:]

No. 41 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1872.

Rev. H. W. Beecher:

From the inclosed letter you will perceive that Mrs. Hooker requests me to secure Steinway Hall for our May convention. I saw Mr. Steinway, who objects to letting our association have the hall, but will do so upon your recommendation, which, of course, you cannot object to giving, since it is for a cause in which many of your friends are engaged. Will you be kind enough to send me what you feel is right in the matter by return mail, and very much oblige, yours sincerely,

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

[To the witness]—Have you any knowledge or recollection of any other letters than— A.—I have not. Sir.

Q. (Concluded)—Have now been referred to by you.

The letter was marked in evidence, "D 132."

Q.—Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton has produced here in evidence various letters that you wrote to him. During the course of these years of association with him did you write other letters than those that have been produced? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

STATEMENTS OF MOULTON CONTRADICTED.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to a statement of Mr. Moulton's; Mr. Moulton, after mentioning an occasion on which you and he being talking, Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson came along, and after—and in reference to that interview Mr. Moulton is asked:

"State whether Mr. Beecher knew from you at that time that Mr. Robinson had been put in possession of these secrets."

And Mr. Moulton says:

"I had told him that I had told both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Robinson."

Had you ever heard from— A.—He never told me any such thing about either of them; I had no knowledge in regard to either of them.

Q.—Then he is asked:

"What did you tell Mr. Beecher you had told Robinson? A.—I had told him the fact concerning his relations between Elizabeth Tilton and himself—"

"*The* relation" that should be.

Q.—What did you tell him you had told Mr. Woodruff, your other partner? A.—The same."

Q.—Had Mr. Moulton informed you before that time, or at any time, that he had told either of his partners? A.—Neither before that time nor at that time, nor any time after.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to a statement of Mr. Moulton of this kind:

"I remember, Sir, having said to Mr. Beecher that I had been questioned by Mr. Baxter on the subject, and by others whose names I do not now recollect, and that I had undertaken to mislead them by stating to them, in the first place, that if the story was true it was infamous, and if false it was diabolical; that his whole life was an answer to it. I did not choose to make any; that I did not think it was necessary; that, being pressed close, I had denied the truth of the criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton and said he was a pure man."

And then he says in answer to that, that you thanked him—that you said you thanked him for doing that, and that you said there was only one way, since lying was necessary, and that way was to "lie sublimely." Did anything of that kind ever occur? A.—I dispute the parentage of that phrase, Sir—

Q.—Did you say anything of that kind? A.—I did not say anything of that kind. I never used that phrase at all, nor did I ever thank him for the special service which he there alleges rendered to me through Mr. Baxter. He did state to me that he had seen Mr. Baxter and that he had told him that if my life of twenty-five to thirty years was not an answer to the Woodhull scandal, then character was good for nothing.

Q.—Did you in that conversation receive from him a statement that he had lied for you, and did you in reference to any such statement, or in any manner, thank him for lying for you? A.—No, Sir, I never did; nor did he ever say it to give me an opportunity to do it.

Q.—Did he ever say or intimate to you that in the statements of exoneration of you which he had made to others he had spoken falsely? A.—No, Sir.

DUMAS' NOVELS.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, something was said by Mr. Redpath about his finding you reading a novel of Dumas? A.—It is a fact.

Q.—Which of the Dumas—the elder or the younger?

Mr. Fullerton—Is that material?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; there is a difference.

Mr. Fullerton—A difference in age undoubtedly.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, and in the character of their novels.

Mr. Beecher—That was the elder Dumas; I have never read anything of the younger Dumas.

Q.—Do you know what novel of the elder Dumas this was? A.—I only know that somewhere I have read the *Three Musketeers*, is it, or the *Three Guardsmen*?

Mr. Evarts—There are three.

Mr. Beecher—There were three stories connected.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Mr. Beecher—One is *Twenty Years After*.

Mr. Evarts—One is the *Three Guardsmen*, and one is the *Three Musketeers*, I believe, are they not.

Mr. Beecher—I think so.

Judge Neilson—I think he has given the description correctly. I have read them myself.

Mr. Evarts—Well, you read that series? A.—Yes, Sir; and I have also read *Monte Christo*.

Q.—It was one of those novels you were reading? A.—Yes, Sir; one of those novels.

Mr. Fullerton—We are not prepared to cross-examine on that.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; I guess you are.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall have to adjourn. [Laughter.]

A DENIAL OF ANY IMPROPER RELATIONS WITH MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, in an early stage of this examination, when I had brought the matter down to December, 1870, in your relations with the various parties who figure in this matter, I inquired of you whether there had been any improper relations between Mrs. Tilton and yourself in various forms of questions; I now have to ask you whether, since the 1st of December and until the commencement of this suit, there have been any improper relations between Mrs. Tilton and yourself?

Mr. Beecher—Wait.

Mr. Evarts—Of course; I mentioned that.

Mr. Beecher—Of course with conduct unbecoming a wife. He did not recollect anything Mrs. Tilton said at this interview, but he knew she said very little. Judge Fullerton tried very hard to get this little, but Mr. Beecher insisted he had forgotten it all. The two ladies wanted his advice as to continuing the separation; his advice was that she should see Mrs. Beecher, which she did on the next day. That day he heard nothing new, but could not say whether, after this visit, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher consulted about the matter, and finally concluded that a separation was advisable. In coming to this conclusion, the witness had been guided in a great measure by his wife, and had not talked with Mr. Tilton about it, although he had known him for fifteen years. Up to that time there had been no great intimacy between Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, the latter having called several times on his wife, although he could not give the date of any of these visits. The witness, on the occasion when Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton visited him, had counseled her, but could not remember his language. His direct examination was read to show that he had then pretended to give his exact language. He did not intend that, but only that in general terms he had advised patience and forbearance. The letter of Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher was then taken up, and the witness was unable to recall what was meant by certain expressions in reference to a call upon Mrs. Tilton, and the causing dissensions, and in this connection witness could not say whether he had made any other calls upon Mrs. Tilton besides the two he had mentioned. He did remember that somewhere about this time Mr. Tilton had enjoined him not to visit his house, and he did not recollect that he had called. The direct examination on this point was read, and Mr. Beecher was unable to say whether he had given the alleged answers. He could not recollect.

The letter of Mrs. Morse was taken up again, and the witness was asked to explain almost every sentence in it, but was unable to do so in any case, nor did he remember having some conversation with Mr. Moulton in regard to one clause of this letter. The answers of the witness may chiefly be summed up in the words "I cannot recollect."

The answer of the witness to the Morse letter was then a subject of investigation to show that at the time he had not asked any explanation of her expressions. Various other matters were then taken up, and the plaintiff learned that the defendant had never known of Kate Carey at Tilton's, and had no memory of seeing Mr. Richards there. The scene narrated by Richards he could not recall, but he would not say it did not occur. He frequently visited Mrs. Tilton during Tilton's absence. He was not certain whether Mrs. Tilton had ever shown him any letters she had written to her husband. Could not recollect. He did recollect kissing the Wheelocks all around, but did not remember telling Mrs. Tilton. He had kissed Mrs. Tilton often, but it was not true that he purposely omitted to kiss her when the children were present. Did remember walking out with Mrs. Tilton, but could not say how often, and remembered on one occasion going with her to see a bust of Tilton. Another of Mrs. Tilton's letters about "B. putting the baby to sleep," was taken up, but he did not remember the incident.

How often he had written letters to Mrs. Tilton was the next matter of inquiry, but he could not remember how many he had sent her. Various visits between the parties were considered, but he was unable to say whether they had or had not taken place.

The relations between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher were then taken up, and Mr. Beecher admitted there was a coolness between them in December, 1870. The scene and conversation at the time of the delivery of the Tilton letter were inquired into, and Mr. Beecher repeated his former statement with scarcely any variation. This was a long story, and Mr. Beecher talked in an earnest and fluent way for some minutes without interruption. He was then questioned concerning other details, which, in the main, he did not remember. The interview with Moulton when he brought the first message from Tilton was gone over in the same way. During this episode there was a little sparring between witness and counsel in regard to what constitutes a gentleman in reference to manner and intonation, in which Mr. Beecher took the ground that any one who talks loud is not a gentleman. During the whole of this concluding part of the work of the day, both Mr. Beecher and Judge Fullerton were wholly self-possessed, and generally quiet, although at one moment Mr. Beecher rose into emphasis in his manner. The labors of the day concluded with leaving Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton at the door of the latter's house, going in to call on Tilton in compliance with the request sent by him.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court convened at 11 o'clock, but Mr. Evarts did not come in till 11:15. At that time Mr. Beecher resumed the stand.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, this Mr. Henry A. Bowen that you have spoken of as having made some communication to you concerning Gen. Butler, which you had spoken of with Mr. Moulton, who is he—who is Mr. Henry A. Bowen? A.—He is the oldest son of Mr. Edward Bowen, a member of my congregation.

Q.—Was he a gentleman at that time, or at any time, connected with you in any way—Mr. Bowen—Mr. Henry A. Bowen? A.—No, Sir. I have known him since he was a boy, but he was in no way connected, and did not—

Q.—And this communication that he volunteered to you was all that you knew about what Mr. Butler had said— A.—That is all. He was a messenger and delivered his message.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I call your attention now to a statement by Mr. Moulton, concerning an interview between yourself and him, after Mrs. Tilton had given a statement before the Committee of Investigation. Mr. Moulton says:

"I said to Mr. Beecher that after Mrs. Tilton had made her statement to the committee, Mr. Tilton was very much incensed, and that Mr. Tracy, in a subsequent interview—in an interview subsequent to Mrs. Tilton's report to the committee, or statement to the committee—had so presented to him the influence which her statement had had upon the committee that it melted the anger all out of Theodore Tilton, and he was perfectly willing to make a statement to the committee which should not contain the fact of adultery between Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton."

Q.—Was anything said to you by Mr. Moulton at that interview, or at any interview on this subject that Mr. Tilton was willing to make a statement to the committee which should not contain the fact of adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; he did state the fore part of that conversation.

Q.—Yes, I will get to the conversation in a moment; did he in any such conversation say to you that Mr. Tracy had said that it would not be hard to get from the committee a report, unfavorable it is true, to Mr. Beecher, on the ground of the offense, but which would merely settle the whole business, and save all parties concerned from dishonor in consequence of crime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you be so good as to state that interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton as you recollect it? A.—I don't remember the special circumstances under which it took place, Sir, nor where; I recollect Mr. Moulton's saying to me that Mr. Tilton was wonderfully incensed that his wife should go down and make a statement before the committee, but that after he saw Mr. Tracy, and found out what was the substance of her statement, he, on the whole, seemed to be well pleased.

THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Mr. Evarts—I call your attention now to a statement of Mr. Moulton of an interview with you, the circumstances of which will be sufficiently disclosed by my reading the statement itself. Mr. Moulton is asked,

"What did you communicate to Mr. Beecher?"

And he answers:

"I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy wanted me to communicate the fact that I had received $5,000 from Mr. Beecher to give to Mr. Tilton in order to stop him from the publication of his statement. I said when Mr. Tracy wanted me to tell Mr. Tilton that, that that would be a serious embarrassment to me personally in consequence of my having received that money, and I said to Mr. Beecher that I told Mr. Tracy that I was perfectly willing to be guided by him with sound advice—with any moral good reason—with any good reason, and that I would co-operate with him to induce Theodore Tilton not to publish his statement, but I would not on any such pretense as that undertake to stop its publication. Mr. Tracy told me that would cause me trouble if it was published—"

I don't no—no, I believe that is not it—the statement of what he said to you.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, it is.

Mr. Evarts—Think so? Well. [Reading.]

"Mr. Tracy told me that would cause me trouble if it was published, and I told him if it caused me trouble, it must cause me trouble—that I had done no wrong and didn't fear any trouble that would come from that."

I don't know whether that last clause is what he said to you, but I will recall it to you. Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember a conversation had with Mr. Moulton in which this matter of the $5,000 was spoken of, and how? A.—I do.

Q.—Please state how that occurred? A.—I think it occurred, Sir, on that same Sabbath afternoon in which I returned from his house, but I will not be definitely certain about that time, but in that neighborhood. He asked me suddenly, after we had been talking about one and another topic, whether I had mentioned that $5,000 to anybody, and I said to him I had; he wanted to know who, and I mentioned, and—well, he said, that wouldn't do any hurt there, but I must not mention that; that he should deny it if anybody charged him with it, or stated it; that he should deny it.

Q.—Did you tell him what you had said about it, and to whom? A.—I did.

Q.—What was it? A.—What I had said about it?

Q.—Yes. Did you

rles in the *Independent*? A.—I cannot say that I did. I must confess that I was not a very great reader of them.

Q.—Did not you know what they were? A.—Only as I gathered it from the conversation of others.

Q.—As you gathered it from the conversation of others? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you gathered it from the conversations of others. Did you not regard his doctrines, in that regard, as pernicious in the extreme? A.—I knew that was the impression about them in the community, and, if I was correctly informed, that he held a doctrine of divorce that made it facile, and that caused it to turn at all on the individual wish and volition, I should hold that to be a very dangerous doctrine.

Q.—Well, did you think a man who taught those—? A.—My own—

Q.—One moment. A.—Excuse me.

Q.—Did you think that a man who taught those doctrines was fit to be at the head of a paper such as the *Independent* was? A.—If he had held doctrines—

Q.—No, Sir; I don't want any answer of that character—not if he had held doctrines—but I am alluding to the doctrines which you believed that he at that time held and inculcated? A.—I did not believe anything definite of the doctrines that he held and inculcated. As I have said, I was not a close reader of his articles, and I was not appriseed—

Q.—I am not referring, Mr. Beecher, to what you learned from reading the articles. I am referring to the conviction which you had at that time, whether from reading the articles, conversing with Mr. Tilton, or the common speech of people—judging from the information that you had at that time, did you think him to be a fit moral or religious teacher? A.—I cannot answer your question very closely, Mr. Fullerton, because the question of whether he was a fit moral teacher, based on grounds which I had not particularly examined, did not come particularly before my mind.

Q.—I am not asking you to give any opinion growing out of a particular examination of his doctrines. I am asking your judgment, based upon the views that you entertained at that time from what you had seen or heard or read? A.—It not affect, in my mind, his general fitness for the conduct of a great paper. It put him into the school, the great—on this one subject there are two extremes in the great schools—

Q.—Well, we won't go into extremes in schools or in answers. But let me ask you if he did not begin at that time to shadow forth editorially his loose notions of marriage and divorce? A.—I understood that he did. He shadowed those things which became substantial afterward.

Q.—Well, do you think that, shadowing forth those loose notions in a great paper like the *Independent*, he was fit to be at the head of it? A.—It might have been, Sir, in a man that was very young, and that was in the field of discussion.

Q.—Do you think his doctrines—the effect his doctrines would produce upon the public mind would depend upon his age? A.—If his understanding depended upon his age it would.

Q.—So that if a person is young he may with impunity teach improper doctrines? A.—A man who is young may with impunity teach crude doctrines.

Q.—I am not talking about crude doctrines, Mr. Beecher, I am talking about shadowing forth editorially his loose notions of marriage and divorce? A.—I understand it, Sir.

Q.—Now, then—. A.—And I understood that the shadowing forth was a crude holding of certain views of divorce which I believed age might correct, and at any rate not yet expressed in any such form as to be definitely dangerous.

Q.—Yes, Sir. You heard read the article from the *Independent* by your counsel in this case, did you not, published prior to that time? A.—I heard it, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you think that that doctrine was dangerous? A.—I have forgotten it, Sir.

Q.—You have heard it read, did you not? A.—I heard it read.

Q.—Have you forgotten it so that you cannot call to mind the particular features of it? A.—I cannot.

Q.—You understood, did you not, that it was read here for the purpose of showing to this jury that Mr. Tilton's doctrines at that time were pernicious? A.—I did understand it so, Sir.

Q.—And don't you think they were? A.—I don't remember the article, Sir.

Q.—Nor it's meaning? A.—I do not remember the article. Of course I should not know its meaning.

Q.—You have forgotten it since? A.—I have forgotten it, Sir, but will read it and express at a later period, if you desire—

Q.—Oh, no, Sir, I am afraid you would forget it again? A.—I surely should in less than a week. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, what did you learn from Mrs. Tilton at the time that she consulted you as to whether it was safe for her to bring up her children under such influences in respect to his doctrine in relation to marriage and divorce? A.—I don't think that that came so prominently, if at all, into our conversation. I think that her mind was—

THE RIDES WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Well, that is enough, then. You have spoken, Mr. Beecher, of two occasions when you took Mrs. Tilton out to ride. I will ask you to give as near as you can now, the dates of those respective rides? A.—I cannot give you the dates, Sir; I can do it by referring to my memorandum, I think.

Q.—Can you give the date? A.—I think it was in the early part of 1870, Sir, but I will not be sure.

Q.—Just refer to your memorandum, please? A.(referring to memorandum)—I do not seem to see.

Q.—Well, how early in 1870 do you think they were? A.—They were in the early part of the year, if I recall it right, Sir; I thought that there was a memorandum made of these in my record, and there may be, but I do not see it.

Q.—These rides, as I understood you to say, were in a buggy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In each instance? A.—In each instance, I think Sir.

Q.—Did you and Mrs. Tilton, on either of those occasions alight from the buggy during your absence? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—I wish you would tax your recollection upon that subject? A.—Well, Sir, I should be very glad to answer it, but it is perfectly blank.

Q.—State where you went on the first occasion. A.—I went, as near as I can recollect, on both occasions to the park.

Q.—And did you go beyond the park at all? A.—Not that I remember, Sir.

Q.—On either of those occasions did you go Green-Wood? A.—Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Cannot you now recall that you went to Green-Wood upon one of those occasions? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember it.

Q.—And you cannot now recall whether you alighted from the buggy on either of those occasions? A.—No, Sir; I have no recollection at all of the details of the ride except of the fact of going.

Q.—Can you state how long a time was consumed in those rides? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are they the only rides that you ever took with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think that before this I had taken some rides, but I have no recollection of them definitely.

Q.—In what year did they occur? A.—I could not say.

Q.—How long before the two rides in the buggy were those other rides that you speak of? A.—That is more than I could tell you, sir.

Q.—In what kind of a vehicle did you take her riding upon those occasions? A.—I don't recollect it, Sir.

Q.—Were not those rides that you speak of now in a close carriage? A.—The rides of the park?

Q.—Other than the rides in the buggy? A.—I have no recollection, Sir, whatever of it.

Q.—Do you recollect where you got the carriage from? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or who the driver was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you recollect whether any other person accompanied you besides Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not recall it.

Q.—Sir? A.—I do not recall it, Sir.

Q.—Well, how many instances can you recall when you took Mrs. Tilton riding, other than the two rides in the buggy? A.—Two—oh, none but in the buggy, and I recall none others.

Q.—I understood you to intimate, in answer to a question I put to you, that you did recall other instances? A.—I believed that I made others; I did not recall the instances.

Q.—Did you take her riding at any time when one or more of the children accompanied you? A.—I do not recall any such.

Q.—Do you recollect taking Mrs. Tilton out riding in the year 1868, in a close carriage? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Did you ever take her riding when she entered the carriage at any place other than her own dwelling? A.—I never remember any such occasion.

Q.—Do you recollect any occasion when Mrs. Tilton left the carriage at a place other than her own dwelling? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton ever visit you at Peekskill? A.—Never, I think.

Q.—You have no recollection of any such visit? A.—I am quite sure there was no such visit—that is, during my presence there.

THE VISIT TO A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Q.—Did she ever accompany you to a photograph gallery? A.—I have an impression she did.

Q.—Well? A.—Either that or else that she—I recollect a conversation about photographs; it may have been that she—it may be I went—

Q.—Well, I don't— A.—I have no recollection of going to a photograph gallery, except a very vague one, and whether it was produced by a conversation or the visit I cannot recollect, Sir.

Q.—No, Sir? Don't you recollect her visiting a photograph gallery with you, and being present when your picture was taken? A.—I don't recollect it, Sir.

Q.—Did she not accompany you to Sarony's, in New-York? A.—Not that ever I recollect, Sir.

Q.—And you can't recollect now any occasion when she accompanied you to the photograph gallery, either to Sarony's or any other, as I understand? A.—No, Sir; I don't recall any occasion; I recall no occasion in which we were in a gallery together.

A VISIT TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—You have spoken of a visit of Mrs. Tilton—to Mrs. Tilton in August—August, 1870. How do you fix the date of that visit? A.—I—how I came to the date, I don't at present recollect, but I recall making an inquiry about it, and fixed on about that date; I had an impression it was in July, and then I investigated it, or had it investigated, and fixed it in August—early in August.

Q.—I understood you to say you received a note from Mrs. Tilton requesting you to visit her? A.—I did.

Q.—Have you looked for that note? A.—I have nos looked for that special note; I have looked for every scrap of paper that was connected with the case.

Q.—Where did she address the note to you? A.—To Peckskill; I had gone to vacation then.

Q.—Yes. And you cannot say whether you preserved that note or not? A.—I presume it is gone, Sir; destroyed; I have never seen it since.

Q.—Did she disclose to you in that note that she was ill? A.—She said that she was ill, and should be glad to see me if I was coming down to the city.

Q.—How long after you received the note before you came to the city? A.—I cannot precisely say; I have have an impression that I was coming to the city the next day at any rate, and that I went on the joint errand, but I cannot say with definiteness.

Q.—Did you not come on purpose to see her? A.—That was an added reason; I was coming at any rate.

Q.—You have a distinct recollection of that now? A.—I recollect that I was coming down to the city, and that I joined the two together.

Q.—Do you recollect what you were going to visit the city for? A.—No; I don't recall it.

Q.—Do you know how long you were at Peckskill then? A.—I cannot say, except I can tell when my vacation began; it varied by the vote of the church.

Q.—Well, it had commenced? A.—Yes, Sir; the whole of the month of August was my vacation, but it varied both ways.

Q.—You were not in the habit of visiting your parishioners during your vacation? A.—Yes, Sir; certainly I do; if Mr. Claflin was sick—any one of those—without doubt I should go.

Q.—I don't ask what you should have done, but what you did do? A.—If any of those in the circle of what I should call my family friends wanted me, I should, without doubt, visit them.

Q.—Did you find Mrs. Tilton confined to her bed? A.—No, Sir; she was on the couch.

Q.—In what room? A.—In the receiving room in the second story.

Q.—Yes. How long did that visit continue? A.—Perhaps a half hour.

Q.—Did you return to Peekskill that day? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—Have you no recollection? A.—Oh, no, Sir. I did not.

Q.—When did you return? A.—I think it must have been the next day.

Q.—Did you call to see her more than once? A.—I did.

Q.—When, with reference to the first call, did you make the second? A.—About the same time the next day.

Q.—Then I believe you saw her again?

Q.—Have you now in your possession any letters written to you by Mrs. Tilton which have not been produced in evidence? A.—Not a single one that I know of, Sir.

Q.—Have you looked for the purpose of finding them? A.—I scoured my house with my eyes to find letters that would bear upon the matter.

Q.—And did you find none? A.—I found none, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever returned to Mrs. Tilton any letters which she wrote to you? A.—No, Sir; not within my knowledge.

Q.—Has she ever returned any letters to you which you wrote to her? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge; that is, I have never received any.

Q.—I understand you to say that on the second occasion when you called upon her in August that she sent down a note to you? A.—It scarcely could be called a note.

Q.—Well? A.—A scrap of paper; a chance scrap, and in the irregular form in which she wrote it.

Q.—Did you preserve it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—What became of it? A.—I don't know, Sir, I am sure; I am not a preserver of letters or papers.

A recess was here taken.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Beecher's cross-examination was resumed at 2:05 by Mr. Fullerton as follows:

Q.—We come now, Mr. Beecher, to your visit to Mrs. Tilton in December, 1870. By whom were you requested to make that visit? A.—By Mr. Tilton.

Q.—December, 1870—the first visit to Mrs. Tilton in December, 1870? A.—Oh, I beg your pardon. I did not know what visit you had reference to, Sir. I was requested to come by Mrs. Morse, through Bessie Turner.

Q.—Where did Bessie Turner find you? A.—At my house.

Q.—And what did Bessie Turner say when she called upon you? A.—She said that she had called at Mrs. Morse's request—I am not using her language—who wished me to come to her house and see her; that Mrs. Tilton was there, and that she had left her husband.

Q.—Is that all that you recollect she said at that time? A.—No, Sir; that was the call. I then expressed my astonishment at such a state of affairs. She proceeded to say, very strong—in very strong and positive language—to justify Mrs. Tilton in doing it.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She said that Mrs. Tilton had been so treated at home that she thought she ought to have taken some such step, or was justified in taking some such step; that is the substance of the representation; that Mr. Tilton had abased her, and that Mr. Tilton had struck her, Bessie, describing the passions into which he was accus—often fell.

Q.—I want the words, Mr. Beecher. A.—I cannot give you the words.

Q.—The substance. A.—I am giving you the substance.

Q.—Well, you say "describing"—that is not giving the substance? A.—Declaring that Mr. Tilton, in his passion, had on one occasion struck her, and that he had done more; that he had made solicitation of an improper character to her—namely, Bessie Turner—and that he had, on two occasions, done it; I said something to her of—that there might be a mistake or something she said—gave some description of what the solicitation was.

Q.—Please state what that was. A.—She gave me some statement of it.

Q.—Yes; the substance of that statement. A.—That he had come to her bed and had told her that the—the matter that he solicited was no more—it was just such an expression of love and affection as a kiss or a caress; I think that phrase is very nearly in her own language; but generally I do not give her language.

Q.—I want the whole of the interview. A.—I do not at this moment recall more than this for substance.

Q.—Well, this was done by Bessie, when she gave you the account of the solicitations, with downcast look? A.—Yes.

Q.—Modestly said? A.—Modestly said.

Q.—Did she state anything else at that time? A.—I do not now recall anything.

Q.—Did she enter into any particulars as to the ill-treatment of Mr. Tilton of his wife? A.—Yes; there was more enlarged, but that was the substance of it; but I cannot give further particulars of the language.

Q.—Can you give us any particulars at all of the ill-treatment? A.—No; I cannot give you any particulars.

Q.—Well, she told you what she had seen, did she not, herself? A.—She told me that she had seen him treating his wife with great rudeness and cruelty.

Q.—Did she speak of great abuse, too? A.—I cannot say that word, Sir; the whole of it was of abuse.

Q.—Do you recollect at the time that you were shocked at this information? A.—Of course I was shocked at it.

Q.—Did you believe what Bessie Turner told you? A.—Yes, Sir, I supposed it was so—feared it was.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you believe it was true? A.—I believed it just as a man believes a thing which he has not yet verified; I supposed it to be so.

Q.—Yes. Did Bessie Turner visit you more than once at that time? A.—I cannot say as to that, Sir; I remember distinctly but one visit.

Q.—Well, have you a distinct recollection or an impression that there was another visit by Bessie Turner to you? A.—No, I cannot say that I remember fairly; I have looked at that, but the more I look at it the less it seems there were two, but I have had an impression that there were two—

Q.—Did she— A.—But I recall no other visit—the contents of it—but this one.

Q.—Did she in that conversation tell you anything that Mr. Tilton had said to his wife? A.—She might have done so, but I do not now recall it, Sir, further than stated, for substance.

Q.—Can you recall anything upon that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do when you received this message? A.—I told her I would come.

Q.—And did you go? A.—I did.

Q.—How soon after you received the message? A.—I cannot say; I—within either that day or the next day.

Q.—Where did you find her? A.—I found her at her mother's.

Q.—Now, what time did you arrive at her mother's? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Up to that time had the relations between you and Mr. Tilton been friendly? A.—I can scarcely say that we had been intimate; there was an external friendliness.

Q.—Well, it is for you to say whether they had been friendly or not? A.—I have stated it as it was.

Q.—Externally there was a friendliness between you? A.—There was an external friendliness.

Q.—Well, Sir, as to the sincerity of that friendliness, was it sincere upon your part? A.—On my part? He had my best wishes, my kindliest wishes.

Q.—And you felt friendly toward him, did you? A.—I felt friendly toward him in regard to—yes, Sir, I can say that.

Q.—When did you last see him before your visit to Mrs. Tilton at Mrs. Morse's? A.—I do not recollect to have seen him to speak with him since—well, over six months before that.

Q.—Before that; and where did you last see him before that? A.—I passed him in the street, but did not stop.

Q.—There had been no open rupture between you? A.—No.

Q.—No expression of ill feeling? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, whom did you find at Mrs. Morse's when you arrived there? A.—I found Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Bessie Turner there? A.—I did not; if I did, I do not recall it.

Q.—Were Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton together when you saw them first? A.—I think they were; at any rate, they were very soon together; I do not remember whether they were actually together at the moment I entered.

Q.—That was a memorable interview, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—One that was impressed on your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

ALL THAT OCCURRED AT THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—Then you can probably give us the particulars of what occurred while you were there? A.—That don't follow.

Q.—Well, do the best you can on that subject. I want to know all that occurred from the time you entered until you left the house. A.—I entered into some conversation; I stated what had brought me, and I expressed some regret—

Q.—Just please state the language you used? A.—I cannot state the language that I used.

Q.—Well, the substance of it. A.—It was the regret that there had been any occasion to call me on such a visit as this—that is, that there was a misunderstanding between Mr. Tilton and his wife. Mrs. Morse did most of the conversation, and she, in her practical, incisive, and earnest way, gave me some statements of—

Q.—Now, what were the statements? A.—I cannot give them to you.

Q.—Give us the substance of them. A.—I am proceeding to give you the substance.

Mr. Beach—The statements—not the substance of the conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—I want the substance of the statements that Mrs. Morse gave to you? A.—The substance of the statements were that her daughter had lived a life of great unhappiness—that she was subject to great cruelty and to deprivations, and that her life with Mr. Tilton had become intolerable to her, and that she had come to the conclusion to separate from him.

Q.—Did she not descend to particulars of this cruelty? A.—She did somewhat so, Sir, but I cannot recall the particulars.

Q.—Cannot you state the nature of them? A.—I have.

Q.—In what the cruelty consisted of? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Consisting of words or blows? A.—I do not remember that she charged him with having struck her.

Q.—Well, cannot you recall what she said as to the nature of the cruelty—how it was inflicted? A.—The violence of his temper was one of the elements; the failure to be a good provider was another, and it ranged over—

Q.—No, no, oh no—don't range it over; tell us the particulars, and then we will range it for ourselves. A.—I should be very glad to recall it in all its particulars.

Q.—You have recalled it in two particulars you thought you could not, so if you make an effort I think you can give us particulars. A.—I will endeavor to do so with your help. I do not now recall anything else than what I have stated.

Q.—Did she repeat any charges that Mr. Tilton had made against her? A.—I do not recall now anything of that kind.

Q.—Did she not say that Mr. Tilton imputed to her conduct unbecoming of a wife? A.—That what?

Q.—That he imputed to her, or charged her with conduct unbecoming a wife. A.—I do not recollect any such language as that.

Mr. Beach—The substance of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Give us the substance of what was said on that subject. A.—I have given you, as nearly as I can now, the substance of it; I might, by suggestions or otherwise, perhaps, recall something else, but I do not recall anything else now.

Q.—Then she suffered from exhibitions of his bad temper? A.—From the effects of it.

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the failure on his part to provide properly? A.—To provide properly, and there was more, but I cannot recall the more.

Q.—Can you recall the nature of it? A.—Nothing further than I have stated to you.

Q.—Nothing said about the housekeeper? A.—I think—I cannot tell, Sir, whether I heard it then, or whether that came to me soon after; I heard about the housekeeper, but I cannot determine whether I heard it then or not.

HE FORGETS WHAT MRS. TILTON SAID.

Q.—Well, you have related now what Mrs. Morse said? A.—Mrs. Tilton sat by and said very little.

Q.—Now, what was that very little? A.—I do not know; it was in acquiescence.

Q.—Well, that won't answer my purpose; I want to know what she said? A.—I do not recollect now a single sentence that she spoke; Mrs. Morse was the spokesman.

Q.—Well, we have got through with Mrs. Morse; you have told us what she said; I want to know what, if anything, Mrs. Tilton said on that occasion, or the substance of it? A.—I do not recollect, except that she said very little.

Q.—Well, it is that very little that I want? A.—I should be glad to give it to you.

Q.—Well, Mr. Beecher, this was an occasion which excited you somewhat; you were learning something you did not expect, I suppose, from this family? A.—I was.

Q.—Well, can you have forgotten all that Mrs. Tilton, or anything that Mrs. Tilton said upon the subject of her ill-treatment from her husband? A.—I do not think she entered into that, but though I am ashamed to say so, and I ought not have forgotten it, I have forgotten it.

Q.—You have forgotten it; you do not recall anything she said? A.—I do not recall that; indeed, if you will allow me—

Q.—I do not know, until I hear what it is—then I will tell you.

Mr. Evarts—Put the question.

Mr. Fullerton—After Mrs. Tilton got through with whatever she had to say, did Mrs. Morse take up the subject again? A.—I do not recollect it so accurately in its points and sections as that; it was a brief interview.

Q.—Let me read to you and see if this refreshes your recollection:

"I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's, and received an account of her home-life, and of the despotism of her husband, and of the management of a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seemed like a night-mare dream."

Q.—Was that correct? A.—Do you mean whether I remember it now?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, I cannot say that I remember it now any other than I have already expressed it.

Q.—Well, reading that, does it not recall to your recollection something more than you have given us of the interview? A.—It does not, Sir; I have said that, in regard to that housekeeper, that I cannot tell whether it was then that I heard it or soon after, but that I had heard of it I was sure.

THE QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION AT THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—Well, what was the question under consideration at that interview? A.—They wanted advice of me.

Q.—On what subject? A.—On the subject of perpetuating the separation which had begun.

Q.—Well, have you given all that occurred between you and either of those persons while you were there that you remember? A.—All that I remember.

Q.—Did you remain in the room with them until you retired? A.—I did.

Q.—How long did the interview last? A.—I do not know, Sir; but I should think the interview did not exceed a half an hour, but I am very uncertain about that.

Q.—Well, did you believe what Mrs. Morse told you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you believe what Mrs. Tilton told you? A.—The impression on my mind was that they had made a true statement.

Q.—Well, you believed them then, did you not? A.—I suppose I did.

Q.—Yes. Do not you know that you did? A.—I suppose if you mean by that my impression that these things were so, it was my impression.

Q.—Did not that impression amount to the dignity of belief? A.—Not to absolute certainty, Sir.

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you distrusted Mrs. Morse a little, did you? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Nor Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, but when I hear one side of a story I judge of it by its probability, and it is an approximate belief, or a belief with many "ifs."

Q.—Well, did you predicate any advice on what you then heard? A.—I did.

Q.—What was it? A.—That she should see my wife, who was a much better adviser about domestic affairs than I was.

Q.—Did she see your wife? A.—She did.

Q.—When? A.—The next day.

Q.—And you went with her, I believe? A.—I did.

Q.—Well, now, what statements were made to you and Mrs. Beecher the next day when you went there by Mrs. Tilton or Mrs. Morse? A.—None, not to us together.

Q.—To you alone? A.—They were principally made to my wife.

Q.—In your presence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What complaints did you hear the next day? A.—Very few.

Q.—I did not ask you the number of them? A.—I do not know that I heard any.

Q.—Cannot you state one that you heard? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you heard nothing new the next day? A.—Nothing new the next day.

Q.—And even the old complaints were not repeated to you? A.—They may have been, but I do not recall them.

Q.—Well, where did Mrs. Morse talk with Mrs. Beecher? A.—Up stairs.

Q.—She took her by herself, did she? A.—She took her by herself.

Q.—And Mrs. Tilton make any complaints to you that day? A.—She did not—anything that I remember.

Q.—Well, do you remember whether she did make any or not? A.—I do not remember with any definiteness the substance of the conversations that passed.

Q.—Do you remember whether she did or did not make complaints against her husband on that day? A.—I cannot say that I recollect.

Q.—Whether she did or not? A.—Whether she did or not.

Q.—Well, what occurred as the result of that interview before you left? A.—Nothing except that I prayed with them.

Q.—Well, I mean, result other than that. What was the upshot of the interview? A.—That we would go home and talk over the matter, and let them know to what decision or what advice we could give them.

Q.—You did let them know afterward? A.—Yes, Sir; my wife went there again alone.

Q.—And what did you say to her before she left to go there? A.—We talked the matter over, more or less, I holding that it was not best to break up a family relation, she inclining from what had been told her, and which I did not hear, to believe, that Mrs. Tilton ought not to continue living with her husband, and that was a matter of some considerable interchange of views between us, but in the last moment, as she had got her things on to go, the room being—having company in it, she asked me what my last word was—what I concluded about it; I wrote on a little scrap of paper and handed it to her.

Q.—This is what you wrote, I believe:

"I am inclined to think that your view is right, and that a separation and settlement of support will be wisest."

A.—That I think, is—

Mr. Evarts—Part of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Part of it, as far as it has been given in evidence—now, what did Mrs. Beecher state to you that Mrs. Morse had told her in regard to this ill-treatment? A.—I do not think my wife told me the details—I know she did not tell me the details of her conversation with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Then you gave this advice for separation and settlement of support to be wisest on the strength of what you heard the day before from Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton? A.—And my wife's judgment.

Q.—And your wife's judgment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you acted upon your wife's judgment without getting at the facts on which that judgment was predicated? A.—I did, in a very considerable degree. I had very great confidence in her judgment in such things.

Q.—Now, how long had you then been acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—I do not know, Sir. This was '70—'60—some twelve or fifteen years, I think.

Q.—Before giving that advice you did not see Mr. Tilton? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nor communicate with him in any way? A.—I did not; not in any way.

Q.—Do you recollect the day of the month of this, Mr. Beecher? A.—This was about the middle of December, Sir, or a little earlier—varying.

Q.—Of 1870? A.—Of 1870.

MRS. BEECHER'S INTIMACY WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—What degree of intimacy had existed between Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton up to that time? A.—No great intimacy; they were in friendly relations.

Q.—Had Mrs. Beecher been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Tilton at her house? A.—I think not, Sir; her health was such that she could visit very little anywhere.

Q.—Had Mrs. Tilton been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Beecher? A.—Yes; she had called upon her several times.

Q.—Within what period? A.—That I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—And do you know when the latest call was? A.—I do not.

Q.—Will you state the date of the latest visit that you remember? A.—No, Sir; I could not give any date, early or late.

Q.—Can you say if she visited Mrs. Beecher in the year 1870 at any time? A.—I cannot.

Q.—In 1869? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you state that she visited her at any time subsequent to this year? A.—I cannot, Sir; I have no association with time.

Q.—Can you state that Mrs. Tilton had visited Mrs. Beecher within three years prior to this interview at the house? A.—No, Sir; I cannot tell, Sir.

Q.—Well, Mr. Beecher, you had some conversation with Mrs. Tilton, had you, at the house at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE COUNSEL WHICH HE GAVE MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Do you recollect giving her counsel as to bearing with continual patience? A.—I recall saying to her that I thought that with the blessing of God she would be able to see light yet; she was very despondent—

Mr. Fullerton—I didn't ask you that.

Mr. Beecher—I understood you to ask me what counsel I had given her.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; but I didn't ask you about her despondency.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, but that was the foundation.

Mr. Fullerton—But I didn't ask you for the foundation.

Mr. Beecher—Oh! Pardon me, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I forgive you, Sir. I want to know what you did state to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Did you say to her "Let patience have her perfect work?" A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Did you not so state upon your direct examination? A.—How?

Q.—Did you not so state in your direct examination? A.—Not in such language; I have never said that I gave any—

Mr. Fullerton—Let me read.

Mr. Evarts—Do you read from the direct examination?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—What page?

Mr. Fullerton—I cannot say except by the matter. [Reading from printed slip:]

"I have a recollection of only one single thing I said to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—When alone? A.—When alone; how is it, I said, that I have been so long with you and you never alluded before, to me, to the distress in your household, and she said that she—her general answer—I cannot give her words—was that the difficulty would pass away; then I talked to her in respect to the household relations; I recollect giving her some counsel as bearing on the home relations; let patience have her best work, and I joined with her in prayer; most of the time I was with her I was praying."

Mr. Beecher—That is true, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—You did advise, then, patience? A.—I advised patience; yes, Sir.

Q.—That was after you heard what Mrs. Morse had to say? A.—That was after; it was on the second day.

Q.—It was after you heard what Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton said? A.—After what they said to me; I had not heard what they said to my wife.

Q.—You have said your wife did not tell you what they said to her? A.—Not in detail; she gave me some general—

Q.—Notwithstanding that advice of patience and forbearance, yet next day you advised a separation? A.—I did.

MR. BEECHER DOES NOT NOW UNDERSTAND MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

Mr. Fullerton—I call your attention, now, Mr. Beecher, to exhibit No. 7—a letter of Mrs. Morse to yourself, and to this clause of it—

Mr. Beecher—Will you be kind enough to pass me my little satchel there, Mr. Abbott?

[The satchel was handed to witness.]

To Mr. Fullerton, after looking at his memorandum—That was in the year 1871, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—The letter of Jan. 27.

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Fullerton)—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullertan (reading)—

"I did not think for a moment when I asked Mrs. B. as to your call there, supposing she knew it, of course, as she said you would not go there without her."

Do you know what call Mrs. Morse referred to in that paragraph? I read still further:

"I was innocent of making any misunderstanding, if there was any."

Mr. Beecher—I do not recall what it meant, Sir.

Q.—You understood that "Mrs. B." there refers to Mrs. Beecher? A.—I don't know of anybody else; I presume it does, Sir.

Q.—Yes. But what does she mean, as you understand it, by saying:

"I was innocent of making any misunderstanding, if there was any." "You say keep quiet."

The Witness—I do not recall, Sir, what it is.

Q.—Had you directed Mrs. Morse to keep quiet in regard to any call of yours upon Mrs. Tilton? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect that you did not ask her to keep quiet? A.—I never asked her to keep quiet about any call of mine.

Q.—Then can you explain her language in that letter written to you? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Do you know what call you had made on Mrs. Tilton to which Mrs. Morse refers in that letter? A.—I do not.

Q.—You don't understand it as referring to the call made in pursuance of the invitation of Mrs. Morse through Bessie Turner to you? A.—I do not understand it at all.

Q.—Do you understand it to refer to the call on the following day, when you went there with your wife? A.—I do not understand—pretend to interpret Mrs. Morse's letter.

Q.—You read this letter when you received it? A.—I presume I did.

Q.—Do you recollect you did? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Don't you recollect taking that letter to Francis D. Moulton? A.—I recollect that letter went to Francis D. Moulton.

Q.—Did you answer that letter? A.—I did, and at the time, without doubt, I did understand it.

Q.—But you don't understand it now? A.—I don't recollect the circumstances.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing Mrs. Tilton on any occasion about that period other than the time that you went at the solicitation of Bessie Turner, and when you went with your wife on the day following? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—Would you not be apt to remember any call you made about that time? A.—I don't know that I should.

Q.—Will you say you did not make any other call upon Mrs. Tilton about that time? A.—I will not say that I did not make any other; I will say I do not remember to have made any.

Q.—I think your answer was that this letter of Mrs. Morse's *got* to Mr. Moulton? A.—That it got to him?

Q.—Yes. A.—I do not know; it went; I know I sent the letter, or carried it to him.

Q.—Yes. And are you enabled to state from your own indorsement, or your memorandum upon it, when it was sent, or when it was received by you? [handing letter to witness.] A. [looking at it.]—Well, I cannot tell whether that is my handwriting, Sir; there is so little of it.

Q.—You mean there is so little of it there? A.—So little writing there; I see it is pencil writing; nothing but the date.

Q.—Can you tell whether that memorandum is in your handwriting or not? A.—No, Sir; I cannot recognize it; it is very much like—part of it is Mr. Moulton's and part is mine, and they both look bad enough.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I understand you to say that you now recall no reason why Mrs. Morse should say that she "did not think for a moment when I asked Mrs. B. of your call there, supposing she knew it, of course, and she said you would not go there without her. I was innocent of making any misunderstanding, if there was any. You say keep quiet." I understand you to say you know of no reason and recall no event which justified Mrs. Morse in that? A.—I do not.

Mr. Beach (in a low tone)—Mr. Fullerton, ask him if any part of that is in his handwriting, and if so, what?

Mr. Beecher—It appears to be in part, but I cannot say for certain.

Mr. Fullerton (handing letter to witness)—If there is any part of that which you think is your handwriting, I wish you would point it out. A.—Yes, Sir; I should say it was the date—the part of it "Received January 27th." I should not say the "1871" was, but it may be.

Q.—Was it received on the 27th of January, 1871, from your recollection as now refreshed? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was the early part of 1871; I have no other evidence of it than that.

Q.—Did you call on Mrs. Tilton between the 1st of January, 1871, and the 27th of January, 1871, when that letter seems to have been received? A.—Between Jan. 1 and Jan. 27, you say?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—1871?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—And the 27th of January?

Q.—Yes, when that letter seems to have been received by you? A.—I do not now recall any other visit, any visit; I was thinking of the 30th of December.

Q.—This difficulty broke out on the night of the 30th of January or 30th of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

NOT CLEAR ABOUT THE CALLS ON MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Are you not able to state whether subsequently to that date and prior to the writing of this letter of Mrs. Morse you did not call upon Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect any call I made upon her.

Q.—Do you think it is probable you called upon her in these troublesome times without remembering it? A.—I may or may not remember, Sir.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton about that time refuse the *entrée* of his house to you? A.—I understood, of course, that I could not go.

Q.—Did he not in terms tell you not to call at his house? A.—I do not recollect that he did, although I have an impression that was conveyed or stated to me.

Q.—And when pray was that impression conveyed to you? A.—That I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—In reference to the 30th of December, when was it? A.—When was what.

Q.—This order or direction of Mr. Tilton that you should not call at his house? A.—I cannot recall.

Q.—Was it before or after that date? A.—I don't know, Sir; it must, I think, from reasoning upon it, have been after.

Q.—Well how long after? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How soon was it? A.—It exists in my mind simply as an impression that there was such an injunction.

Q.—Well do you think that you called at his house after that injunction and visited Mrs. Tilton, and have forgotten it? A.—I certainly have forgotten it if I called.

Q.—And you cannot now state that you did not call? A.—I can state that I have no recollection of calling.

Q.—That is as far as you can go? A.—That is as far as I can go.

Q.—Yes. Now Mr. Beecher do you recollect seeing this question? In the same letter, of Feb. 7, you say:

"Of course, I can never speak to her again without his permission, and I don't know that even then that it would be best.

Why did you say that? A.—Because either at the time of that letter from Mr. Bowen, or in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tilton, as I have the impression now, sent word by Mr. Bowen—though I can't be sure of that—forbidding me ever to enter his house again."

Q.—Do you recollect of such a question being put to you and giving such an answer? A.—I don't recollect it, Sir, but I presume it is so if it is in the examination; but I do not recall the sense of the examination.

Q.—This same letter of Mrs. Morse I again refer to, and I read to you the opening sentence:

HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF MRS. MORSE'S REQUEST.

"As you have not seen fit to pay attention to the request I left at your house now over two weeks since, I will take this method to inform you of the state of things in Livingston street."

Q.—Do you recollect what that request was? A.—I do not.

Q.—How? A.—I do not, Sir; I do not know that I ever received one.

Q.—Do you know whether it was a verbal or a written request? A.—I have no recollection about it.

Q.—I read on further:

"T. has sent Bessie, with the others, away, leaving my sick and distracted child to care for all four children night and day, without fire in the furnace or anything like comfort or nourishment in the house. She has not seen any one. He says 'she is mourning for her sin.'"

Did you know what interpretation to put upon that? A.—I did not.

Mr. Shearman—What number is that?

Mr.

LAW REPORTS.

THE MASON COUNTERFEITING CASE.

ENSOR'S CROSS-EXAMINATION — TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVES AND OTHERS—COL. WASHBURN'S VERSION OF MASON'S DOINGS UNDER HIM—HOW HIS SUSPICIONS WERE SUSTAINED—THE TRIAL CONTINUES TO-DAY.

The case in which George Albert Mason is indicted for passing counterfeit money on Albert W. Ensor was resumed yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict.

Ensor's testimony was resumed. Mr. Foster, counsel for Mason, cross-examining him. He testified: Mason did not threaten to white me in a hotel in Philadelphia because I was drunk; Mason paid me $250 in various ways and at different times on account of the furs and laces I had sold him, and I heard that he had offered to return the goods to me if I would give him $200, but I thought he was joking.

Redirect examination by Assistant District Attorney Purdy—I am now in the custody of United States Marshal Fiske; no promise or hint has been given me that I would be benefited in any way by testifying against Mason.

Mr. Purdy put in a paper showing that Mason registered at a hotel in New-York under the name of Tyler, and at the Bingham House, in Philadelphia, under the name of Jackson.

George King, called by the prosecution, testified—I am a clerk in a cigar store in Rochester; I have known Ensor since the 1st of last month, when he and another man came into the cigar store, and Ensor asked for six cigars, giving me a $5 note in payment; I returned him the change; I sent the note by a boy to the bank; he came back, saying it was a counterfeit, and then I went out to look for Ensor; I met Detective Hughes, and we found Ensor at the Waverly House; I marked the note when I gave it to Hughes.

Cross-examination—I sent the note to the bank to see whether it was good; I did this because the appearance of the note was suspicious.

John M. Clancey called by the prosecution—I am the boy who took the note to the bank; the Cashier pronounced it a counterfeit; I gave the note back to King; it was not out of my sight from the time I got it from King until I returned it to him; this note [looking at one shown him] is the one I took to the bank.

Cross-examination—I put a mark on the note the day after I took it to the bank; I won't swear that this is the note I took to the bank; it is one that a Mr. Dow, who is called a "revenue spy," gave me to mark.

Peter Hughes called by the prosecution—I am a member of the detective force of Rochester; on the 1st of March last I received this note [looking at a note shown him] from George King; I marked it in the United States Marshal's office before it left my sight.

Mr. Purdy offered the note in evidence. Mr. Foster objected, on the ground that the indictment recited that the number of the note passed was "K 150,702," while the note offered in evidence was "K 150,702," while the note offered in evidence was "K 150,702," and instanced "K 7,502,536," and counsel quoted several authorities to sustain his objection. Judge Benedict ruled the note out for the present.

W. W. Redmond, a Secret Service detective, was called by the prosecution, and testified: When Mason was arrested at the Astor House, on Vesey street, by Col. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division, United States Deputy Marshal Crowley, and himself, he attempted to chew up a letter, part of which we recovered from him; he had $15 in good money on his person; in his room on Hudson street we discovered a satchel full of paper and under his mattress a large bundle of counterfeit money wrapped up in a ham-kerchief; this is the money which I now produce; this, [showing a book], is a memorandum of which I found in his valise; two bundles contained $5 counterfeit 5? notes on the National Bank of Chicago, seventy-five counterfeit $20 and thirteen of 500 greenbacks; Mason, after his arrest, and when in the United States Commissioner's room, committed to me that the room in which the money was found was his room, and said that a woman put the money there. This money was offered in evidence by Mr. Purdy, but the court postponed passing upon the question at present.

Cross-examination of Mr. Kennedy: I received my instructions in relation to Mason direct from Washburn; Messrs. Gilkinson, Crowley and Crowley, and James J. Brooks are attaches of the Secret Service Office in this City; Brooks is now away, and I am chief of the New-York office; I have nothing to set as a detective, signed by Mr. William Secord, of the Treasury, and Col. Washburn; I was employed by Col. Washburn to arrest Mason; there were five or six warrants issued against him; I was deputized by United States Marshal Fiske's office, as were also Col. Washburn and Crowley, to make the arrest of Mason; Col. Washburn was arrested on one warrant and Crowley on another; I was told that Mason was retained employment in the old Secret Service force; he never ruined up any counterfeiters; personally when I want to find a forger, counterfeiter, or any one connected with them I go to the Irving Hotel, or Taylor's Hotel, in Dey-st. City, or some other hotel where Col. William P. Wood, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, puts up, expecting to find them there; I met Mason at the Park Hotel, Col. Washburn, Crowley, and myself engaged rooms there to watch Col. Wood's room; we saw Mason come out of Col. Wood's room and go down stairs, when we followed and arrested him as he was entering the basement; he said he wanted to "see Bill Wood," but we wouldn't let him; we carried him in the Secret Service Office in Bleecker-street, having first handcuffed him; Mason had a pistol and I had one; I do not know whether those who were with me were armed; I don't remember whether a warrant was shown to Mason at the time of his arrest; he was searched in the Secret Service Office by Col. Washburn, Detective Drummond, and myself.

Mr. Foster now objected to the admission of any of the counterfeit money in evidence, on the ground that it did not fully with the descriptions of it contained in the indictments, there being certain discrepancies between the descriptions and the appearance of the notes. One note was set forth as No. 50,15, while the note produced to fully with it was numbered 70,455, and the same note was elsewhere described in the indictments as No. 70,459.

Mr. Purdy contended that the objection should be overruled, to give time for further consideration of it, and, in the meantime, directed the continuation of the testimony.

Peter Hughes's cross-examination resumed: I do not think that any warrant had been shown to Mason before the time of his arrest; I found some counterfeit money on him, and then had it, but I am not sure; I think he said something like that; I know that he was very anxious to see Col. Wood, and repeatedly asked to be allowed to see him.

About this time a telegram sent by Col. Wood, from Indianapolis, to Mason, was delivered to Mason in the court-room, and was to the effect that Ensor, the witness against Mason, was a thief and a pickpocket.

Redmond, in continuing his testimony on cross-examination, said that after Mason got to the Secret Service office he was handcuffed, and he kept still all night; Mason was arrested on Saturday, and at 8 o'clock on the evening of March 13, and was commencing Col. Washburn took the matter very coolly, saying that he did not want to bother with a man who talked so wisely as Mason; Mason's boots were at the Park Hotel; he never found them through a woman named Mrs. Catharine H. Wells, of No. 559 Hudson street, to whom Mason had directed a letter which we found on him; the letter which he attempted to chew up; Mrs. Wells directed us to Mason's rooms, thinking we wanted to buy counterfeit bank-notes.

Redirect: Joshua D. Miner, "Harry" Cole, and others, arrested for counterfeiting, have been kept penned all night in the Secret Service office.

Charles F. N. Miller, called by the prosecution, testified: I am a bar-keeper in Rochester; I received a $5 note from Ensor, and handed it to Cyrus A. Services, Mr. Gilkinson, Washburn, Crowley, and James J. Brooks are attaches of the Secret Service Office in this City; Brooks is now away, and I am chief of the New-York office; I have nothing to set as a detective, signed by Mr. William Secord, of the Treasury, except Washburn; I was employed by Col. Washburn to arrest Mason; there were five or six warrants issued against him; I was deputized by United States Marshal Fiske's office, as were also Col. Washburn and Crowley, to make the arrest of Mason; Col. Washburn was arrested on one warrant and Crowley on another; I was told that Mason was retained employment in the old Secret Service force; he never ruined up any counterfeiters; personally when I want to find a forger, counterfeiter, or any one connected with them I go to the Irving Hotel, or Taylor's Hotel, in Dey-st. City, or some other hotel where Col. William P. Wood, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, puts up, expecting to find them there; I met Mason at the Park Hotel, Col. Washburn, Crowley, and myself engaged rooms there to watch Col. Wood's room; we saw Mason come out of Col. Wood's room and go down stairs, when we followed and arrested him as he was entering the basement; he said he wanted to "see Bill Wood," but we wouldn't let him; we carried him in the Secret Service Office in Bleecker-street, having first handcuffed him; Mason had a pistol and I had one; I do not know whether those who were with me were armed; I don't remember whether a warrant was shown to Mason at the time of his arrest; he was searched in the Secret Service

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—L'OMBRA, (Italian Opera)—Miss Adelaide Randall, Miss M. Hoffman, Signor Bonfratelli, Signor Tagliapietra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—RAFAEL.—Mr. J. H. Montague, H. Beckett, J. B. Polk, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. Jean Paracllo, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Matinee at 1:30—MARIE ANTOINETTE—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

STEINWAY HALL.—OLD FOLKS CONCERT—Benefit of Charity Fund Summer Post G. A. R.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

With the opening of Mr. BEECHER'S cross-examination yesterday, the great trial enters upon a new and deeply interesting stage. There are many conflicting points in the evidence thus far taken which need explanation, and perhaps a cross-examination may bring it forth. We make no comments on the events of yesterday—we shall merely say that the report we publish is a full and complete one, and that no word of the evidence is omitted. As to what the evidence may prove, this is not the time or place for discussion.

As will be seen from the report in our local columns, the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Association were of a very interesting and satisfactory character. The amount of subscriptions now reported aggregate about $350,000, and it evidently only requires the election of such a Board of Directors as was yesterday nominated to lend a very considerable impetus to the process of securing the promise of ample financial support. The Association ought to watch pretty narrowly over the kind of legislation to which it is to lend its support. A bill like that of Mr. PRINCE gives altogether too sweeping an amount of control to the local authorities. When the plan of a rapid transit road comes to be decided on, we may have a more intelligent and trustworthy Board of Aldermen than the one with which we are at present afflicted. But that is hardly a matter for confident prediction. A scheme of this magnitude and importance ought to be kept as much as possible beyond the reach of local political intrigue. It would be a far wiser course, and one more likely to secure the support of capitalists, to have the work conducted under the supervision of Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Mayor conjointly. The scheme has much more to dread from the politicians than it has from Commodore VANDERBILT, whose attitude in regard to it was very frankly and fully explained by Mr. MORRELL yesterday.

It would seem that the present situation of the coal business offered as great advantages to the strikers in the Lehigh region as they can hope ever to attain; but the operators as yet remain firm, and say that they will continue to do so. The strikers have chosen the opponent best able in all ways to contend with them, as the difficulties are principally confined to the mines of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and this company shows no disposition to yield the management of its affairs to its employes. Something very like a coal famine is threatened at Philadelphia, only two weeks' supply for family use alone remaining on hand; but though this is what the strikers have been counting on, it does not soften the temper of the Reading Company. Indeed this company is bound to carry out its opposition to the strike, or entirely abandon the plan on which it does business, which is one of combination between all coal-producers to regulate the supply so as to procure a fixed advance of rates.

It is now reported that Gen. CUSTER proposes to discover a new gold field somewhere west of the Black Hills, among the Big Horn Mountains. This is a locality for which expeditions of adventurous explorers have before now fitted out in vain. The Government has absolutely forbidden any invasion of the region, which is an Indian reservation. It is now suggested that Gen. CUSTER may find gold there; certainly he will, if he takes with him the mischief-makers who have made so much noise about the visionary deposits of the Black Hills. There has been an interminable amount of talk about this last-named country; and if to this is added another "gold field" and Indian puzzle, people will begin to think that the Far West is a sort of limbo for the detention of profitless and vexatious chimeras.

Another swindle on the Government has been brought to light by the Post Office Department. In such a trifling matter as repairing mail-bags, a thrifty contractor has contrived to make an enormous profit, netting over $14,000 in about ten months. By somebody's inattention to business, pouches which were whole and in good order were burdened with repairs, and the constructive repairer made a neat thing thereby. There is really no end to the resources of dishonest contractors, but Postmaster General JEWELL seems to have a faculty for dragging them to light.

SOME POLITICAL HINTS.

Our Democratic friends appear to realize at last that their victory in Connecticut has not decided the Presidential election. For the first few days there was no setting any bounds to their elation. They plunged headlong into calculations by "percentages"—the universal tonic, which braces the Democracy against defeat and stimulates to renewed exertions on the morrow of victory—and discovered that the result in Connecticut was equivalent to a majority of eighty thousand in Ohio and of one hundred thousand in New-York.

But a closer examination and a more careful analysis of the returns have quieted their enthusiasm, and some of the Southern Democrats especially are intimating that there is not much in the Connecticut election after all on which to base any confident predictions for next year. In this they are correct. The election showed beyond a doubt that the Republicans had not played their strongest cards, and that, by disregarding a certain sentiment of dissatisfaction which was known to exist, they had failed to regain control of the State. But if we turn from the Governor's vote to that of Congress, it appears, as some of the Democrats have had the sense to perceive, that the contest was a very close one, and that it makes the result in 1876 doubtful, if nothing more. The Congressional vote this year was very heavy, passing above one hundred thousand, and coming within a few hundreds of the vote for Governor. If we compare it with the vote of last year, and count the Prohibitionists and Republicans together in each case, we find that the Republicans have gained within 190 votes as much as the Democrats. This leaves only a couple of thousand votes to the credit of the Democrats, and it is a computation that may very easily be verified next year. If it should be, the superstructure built by the Democrats on the first reports from the State will have to be taken down or very much changed.

The fact is that the election in Connecticut has proved to the Democrats that it will require very careful management on their part to secure the partial advantages which they have so far gained. Many of their number see this clearly enough, and avow it. But what the management should be, it is impossible for them to agree. We have already referred to some of the suggestions of Mr. LAMAR and Mr. GORDON. But these are scouted by a portion of the Southern press. It is declared by the latter that the South wishes no more Greeleyism, and will take none. The papers referred to especially kick at the names of Mr. ADAMS and Judge DAVIS, whom they denounce as "*quasi* Radicals," and declare that they shall never be nominated by the Democratic Party.

At the same time, the journals which are most bitterly opposed to the idea of another "coalition," seem inclined to admit that the old "color line," which has so long divided the Democrats and Republicans, is fading out, and that the contest for the Presidency in 1876 will call into play many new forces, the direction and value of which cannot now be estimated. This is an opinion which is gradually gaining ground among the active members of both parties in the South, and it renders any calculations based on recent elections very uncertain. The most that those elections can be said to have done is to give to the Republican leaders a hint that their tactics must be revised, and that the grounds on which they have so long appealed to the people for confidence must be modified. This hint is unquestionably being taken to some extent, and some of the Democrats themselves are not slow to see what possibilities are involved in this change. There can be no doubt that the Republican Party might become the progressive party of the Southern States, gathering into its ranks the young, energetic, and liberal-minded men of those States, and securing for itself a brilliant and lasting position. Once remove from the politics of the South the passion and prejudice aroused by the quarrel over the negro's rights, and the Democratic party must lose many of its best members, who have been in sympathy with it only on that one question. The Republican Party can win what the Democracy loses, if it is rightly handled, and from all appearances, there is much more chance of its being so handled than the Democrats like to admit.

CITY LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

We have probably heard the last of the "Miller bill," which, after being brought within apparently easy reach of enactment, was on Monday night committed to what is intended to be its tomb—the Assembly Committee on Cities. With one exception, the provisions of that bill were strictly within the ordinary bounds of administrative reform. They redressed imperfections which have been found to exist in the working of the fundamental law as it now stands. They were intended to secure a large annual saving to the tax-payers. The single provision which took the bill out of the ordinary run of such legislation was the proposal to intrust the Controller with the power of appointing the two new Commissioners of Water and Sewerage. This is legislation resting entirely upon the character of a certain incumbent of office, and was open to all the objections which may be urged against that kind of special enactment. The best that can be said about it is, that it was the least of two evils.

In the appointment of FITZ JOHN PORTER to the head of the chief department of our City Government, Mayor WICKHAM committed a blunder. In permitting, without protest, the open and shameless barter among the lowest class of political rowdies of the minor offices in the Department of Public Works, the Mayor went a step further, and was guilty of a betrayal of public trust. The Mayor's appointing power was ignored in the constitution of the Water Board on the obvious ground that, had it been recognized, the new department would be subject to precisely the same influences as have been allowed to become supreme in the Department of Public Works. The responsibility for furnishing a million of people with water is too delicate a matter to be safely committed to the basest kind of political control. The financial head of the City could be trusted to appoint Water Commissioners of the highest character and ability, while its executive head could not. That we believe is about the utmost which the friends of the bill could urge in favor of its only exceptional clause. It must be remembered, however, that the men who opposed this bill represent the influences which are responsible for provoking its exceptional kind of remedy against the return of an era of gross corruption. The defeat of the "Miller bill" was brought about by the desperate personal efforts of JOHN KELLY. These efforts were certainly not prompted by any regard to the effect of the bill on the interests of the City; but by a perception of the fact that the success of this measure would have shorn Tammany Hall of a good deal of the power which it has so shamefully abused.

There are six bills now before the Senate Committee on Cities which propose to correct some of the evils of our present system of local government in a way not open to the objection which might have been urged against the Miller bill. These bills are entirely in harmony with the Mayor's recent Message to the Board of Aldermen in regard to the necessity of checking the increase of our City debt. If the desire for increased economy be anything else than a mere hypocritical pretense of Tammany Hall, the majority in the Assembly ought to be ready to give these bills their support. At any rate, they will shortly have a chance of showing their sincerity in this matter, as the Senate Committee on Cities agreed to report them favorably last night.

The most important bill of the series takes away from the Board of Aldermen the power of ordering street and other improvements to be done by day work, and so brings all such work under the salutary system of public letting. This would have the result of checking, to a very considerable extent, the present iniquitous system of intrusting the selection of laborers to ward demagogues, and would save taxpayers and property-owners at least half a million a year. It likewise prohibits the authorizing of street improvements to be paid for by assessments, unless they have been petitioned for by the property-owners who are to be chargeable therewith. It limits the annual expenditures on this class of work to a maximum of one million of dollars, and so checks the indefinite expansion of the assessment bond debt. It confers on the Board of Street Openings, whose jurisdiction is now confined to the streets below Fifty-ninth, the exclusive authority in regard to the opening of all new streets, &c., throughout the City, and it checks the system of exorbitant fees for surveys and clerical labor, under which Street-opening Commissioners have been in the habit of plundering the property-owners.

Another of the series takes away from the Commissioner of Public Works the dangerous discretion of taking advantage of the legislation passed for the benefit of TWEED—enabling him to provide new sources of water supply. Still another bill repeals the act which enables the Department of Public Works to call for the issue of bonds to pay for the rebuilding and repairing of sewers. A fourth strictly limits the expenditures of the various departments of the City Government to the amount of their annual appropriations; requires that all salaries should be paid out of the proceeds of taxation, instead of partly by the issue of bonds, as at present, and limits the annual increase of debt for the benefit of the Department of Docks to one million of dollars. The fifth deprives suits against the City of their present preference on court calendars, and so relieves ordinary legal business of vexatious delays, while giving the City the same chance as private defendants to make proper preparations for the protection of its own interests. All these bills are calculated to effect much needed reforms, and the Senate, at least, cannot afford to take the responsibility of obstructing their passage.

GENTLE SPRING.

"Come, gentle Spring! etherial mildness, come!" So opens dear old Father HAYDN'S beautiful cantata, "The Seasons;" and, as Mr. Pecksniff said, on a memorable occasion, in regard to another composition, if any young person wishes to sing it, "an eligible opportunity offers." Whether, being thus solicited, Spring would come, what intensity of storm might, under our circumstances, be accepted as gentle, how many degrees above or below the freezing point we might, after our experience during the last four months, regard as etherial mildness, are questions, at the present writing, of the utmost uncertainty. Whether a thing be round or square is a matter of absolute fact; but whether it be hot or cold is a mere question of degree, and mildness and severity are mere expressions of comparison. Perhaps, then, having passed such a Winter as that which (nominally) closed a few weeks ago, we ought really to welcome such a day as yesterday as being indicative of the return to us of all genial influences. A steady fall of snow, accompanied by a chilling gale from the north-east, is not exactly the form under which the poets have celebrated Spring. Their notions are very old-fashioned indeed. We should like to hear the prophets of the development school upon this peculiar form of Spring; we should gladly listen to what the advanced woman has to say upon the subject. Is it reasonable to expect that in the days of progress which produce evolutionists and advanced women, we are to be put off with that old-fashioned sort of Spring whose virtues were a balmy breath smelling of opening flowers, a golden haze that mellowed the whole landscape, a returning green that gladdened the eye, and a diffusion of new light and life and strength throughout all nature? No; perish the thought. Let us be thankful for the progress that has brought us an entirely new and original form of Spring; one which teaches prudence by checking our rash desire to cast off our overcoats and Arctic overshoes; which causes us, already kindred as to our complexions, to gather eagerly round the family furnace-flue that has so cheerily taken the place of that old family hearth that the poets also bore us about; and which turns the streets into so good an imitation of a swamp that we may indeed expect the voice of the snapping-turtle to be heard in the land.

But it is only fair to the evolutionists and the advanced women to say that they cannot be distinctly held responsible for the particular form of Spring from which we suffered yesterday. The climate of various parts of the earth has changed. It has been shown that man has modified not only the face of nature but the action of the elements; but yesterday, unfortunately, is no proof of this human influence over earth, air, and water. Spring days like yesterday are a normal, although an irregular, manifestation of the peculiarities of our climate. They appear at sufficient intervals to make them seem strange to the very young, and to tempt those who are not so young into assertions that they can remember nothing of the sort; but in fact they are so characteristic of our Atlantic coast meteorology that it is not impossible that the time may arrive when they will be calculated like eclipses, and the "Old Probabilities" of the day will announce a week or so beforehand that on such or such a day of May or June there will be hail and sleet, with winds shifting from the north-east to north and north-west, with falling thermometer and rising barometer. There was, indeed, a strange prediction of that sort made in Connecticut in the last century. An astronomer who was employed to make the calculations for an almanac was also in the habit of writing the weather prophecies, without which no almanac was then regarded as being complete. Once, by mistake, taking the "June" on a memorandum sent him for "Jan.," he wrote "expect snow about this time," and the almanac appeared with that prediction for the early part of June. But the climate of "New-England and the Middle States" was not to be beaten by an almanac-maker, and about that time, sure enough, snow did come, to the great glorification of the astronomer and the great profit, thereafter, of his employer.

With all our ground of complaint against our American climate—which, indeed, is bad enough on the Atlantic sea-board—we are a little unreasonable in our demands upon Spring. The Spring that we think about, that we read about—the ideal balmy Spring—is in all countries north of a certain isothermal line, (we cannot say a certain latitude,) rather a tradition than a reality. It has come down to us through the poets from the early bards who sang upon the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. English, French, German poets chant the praises of this balmy Spring, this etherial mildness; but, read the letters and the diaries of those very poets, and you will find them shivering and shrinking in the damp winds of the very season which one would think, from their verses, was made for poets and nightingales. Poor COWPER is very doleful upon this subject in his letters to Lady HESKETH. True, there do come, even in this country, days in Spring when it seems that joy and beauty are born to the whole world, when merely to live and breathe is a delight, and when, even in the lassitude that the soft air begets, there is a subdued sense of happiness.

And these days are much more common in Europe, even in cloudy England, than they are here. But if we have no Spring, Northern Europe has little—little, that is, when it is compared with the traditional Spring of classic literature. The poetic phrase, "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring," is of northern origin; and it tells of this conflict of fact with poetry and tradition. To judge a northern climate's seasons rightly, we should look at its annals, its statistics, not at its poetry; and we should in that way discover that each decade of years is, with very rare exceptions, a repetition of its predecessor; and that even such Spring days as yesterday have often been seen before.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Every once in a while we have a new story concerning the proposed resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Mexico. The newest is to the effect that Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister at the French capital, has expressed an "ardent desire" that amity, concord, and brotherly regard should once more be restored between the two nations. The story is not probable; indeed, it lacks the essential elements of truth. In the first place, we have yet to learn that Mexico expresses any anxiety on the subject which seems to agitate the newsmongers. To be sure, our sister Republic has many drawbacks to its political and material progress. The Holy Roman Catholic Church has a fashion of putting the shackles on the somewhat volatile consciences of the people. At Acapulco, for example, Bible-readers are slaughtered, and in Oaxaca it is the fashion to burn "sorcerers." Then, in some of the interior provinces there is no law worth mentioning, brigandage, as a steady business, is profitable where mining, trading, and agriculture do not seem to pay. The national debt is a great inconvenience, and people traveling by diligence often pay tribute to "road agents" at the pistol's mouth. Americans working the mines of Sonora and Sinaloa are obliged to wait until the guns of United States steamers command the Custom-houses before they attempt to move with treasure or supplies. There is no very valuable security for life, limb, or property in the Republic. But we do not see how French diplomatic recognition could mend matters.

The Mexicans are not a specially sentimental people. We very much doubt if Government or people can be said to have lost a wink of sleep because the various gentlemen who have latterly governed France have declined to send a French diplomatic representative to the hall of the Montezumas. It is an old trouble. As long ago as 1862, when we were in the thick of our own fight, Mexico was invaded. Spain and England early retired from the complication, leaving France to carry out the scheme of "Latinizing" the unfortunate Republic. FOREY soon left the field to BAZAINE, the selfish and crafty Marshal of France; and, in 1863, the conspiracy was brought to a head by the "Council of Notables," who assembled at the Mexican capital in July of that year and offered to MAXIMILIAN a crown which was not theirs to give. It may be admitted that the hapless young Archduke sincerely wished to carry peace and prosperity to Mexico. He carried only a sword. By the sword he perished. Possibly by strategy, possibly by treachery, but certainly by the means which Kings and Emperors have repeatedly employed when fighting against popular rights, MAXIMILIAN fell into the hands of the Mexicans. He had been deserted by the French, who had brought him into the country. He was never very heartily supported by Austria. Struggling manfully against adverse fortunes, he was taken into custody by the people, who never saw in him anything but a foreign invader who had no right on their soil—a scion of imperialism who proposed to subvert the Republic. He was shot as unceremoniously as if he had been a man caught in an act of conspiracy. The fierce and vengeful Mexicans did not stop to consider that MAXIMILIAN was a descendant of Emperors and Kings. A HAPSBURG meant no more to them than SMITH or STOKES. He was an invader, a usurper, and a conspirator against public liberty. He was shot as a felon; and we can imagine that the Mexican people were very much astonished to find that the world, especially that part of the world which endures a sceptre and a crown, was aghast at this sacrilege. It was not that a man had been executed; it was because the hapless victim was of imperial lineage that the world stopped to wonder.

It is too late now to inquire into the policy or humanity of the execution of MAXIMILIAN. Even those who drop a sentimental tear on the bier of the handsome and chivalric young Prince do not care to inquire too curiously into the justice of the case. It is enough to know that when Mexico regained her freedom—such as it is—MAXIMILIAN was no more, and that France from that moment ceased to recognize the Republic as having any existence on the diplomatic map of the world. For all practical purposes, from that day to this, France has considered Mexico as dead as the short-lived Hapsburger. French traders may drive a thrifty business at Acapulco and Mazatlan; Mexican orders may enrich the wine-dealers of Bordeaux and Reims; but, in the archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs, there is no Mexico. NAPOLEON III. never forgave the blow that he received, and each successive turn of the French political kaleidoscope, from NAPOLEON to MACMAHON, leaves a blank where Mexican relations should have been. Meanwhile Mexico has gone on and prospered in its old-time rickety fashion, just the same as if it had daily basked in the smiles of the Council of Tours, the Government of National Defense, the Committee of Safety, GAMBETTA, THIERS, MACMAHON, and the long array of temporary Governments that have been called France since MAXIMILIAN died at Queratero. Why should Mexico worry about the calm disregard of France? Why should the American Minister at Versailles be ardent in pressing a restoration of the diplomatic and hollow *entente cordiale* of long ago? We do not see that our sister Republic is worse off for the silent contempt or hatred of anybody. The friendship of the United States served Mexico in good stead during the dark days when JUAREZ was a fugitive, and his Cabinet was literally in the saddle. It was SEWARD'S persistent "Get out of Mexico" that ultimately baffled French and Austrian diplomacy. Our friendship the Mexican Government cannot afford to lose. Beyond that, it has no immediate or possible concern.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

At the last monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, a scheme was laid before the members for securing the co-operation of the Canadians, and therewith a uniform system of legislation throughout both countries by which game of all kinds may be protected from destruction. The proposal is one that commends itself strongly to public approval, and it deserves all the support that can be given to it, more especially from the urgent necessity, which increases year by year, for more thoroughly attaining the purpose of this society. We doubt very much whether at the present moment there is a sufficient appreciation of its importance. Game is valued in the markets, and hitherto it has been abundant; but unless it is to disappear altogether, and that, too, in a comparatively short time, something must be done to protect it.

In the Western States, the larger game is being slaughtered in a reckless manner. It has been declared impossible to compute the number of buffalo that are destroyed every year. In one district alone of California—the head-waters of the Mad River—it was reported a short time ago that in two or three months more than three thousand deer had been killed simply for their skins. And throughout the entire West the same thing is going on, so that it is nothing unreasonable to assume that unless it is stopped, and the taking of game regulated, the animals must sooner or later be exterminated.

This indicates the want nearer home than Canada of uniform and immediate legislation. What is chiefly wanted is some kind of general action throughout the several sections of our own country. The hands of the various associations established for the protection of game should be strengthened by the moral force of public approval. The object sought is one of national importance, and it affects the convenience, the pleasure, and, to some extent, the necessities of the people. It is worthy, therefore, of more consideration than it has hitherto received.

But while the sphere over which action ought to be taken is as wide as the continent of America, there is very much which such societies as that we have mentioned can do close at home, if they are but well encouraged. Here the question has a double bearing. It would be a great thing to secure the due protection of the game, but it is equally desirable to check the evils that arise out of its pursuit. As was hinted by Mr. PALMER the other evening, there is plenty of game to be procured in New-York long after the close season has begun. The only remedy for this is the energetic prosecution of all who offend against the laws. But if game is to be protected, it seems to us that residents in settled places have some claims for a share of the protection too. At the present time, numbers of nightly marauders frequent the various river banks, and between sunset and sunrise go in quest of ducks or net the streams for fish. We could name localities not far from New-York where persons are engaged in nothing else than this questionable mode of obtaining a living. In following it they have very little regard for private rights. They trespass anywhere with impunity, and are nothing loth to appropriate any convenient piece of property that may be found near their path. Two instances have come under our notice where, in midday, shots from the guns of such people have fallen among a group of children while playing far within the limits of their own grounds. Indeed, we venture the opinion that among residents in the country around New-York there are very many who have suffered from the nuisances which attend the pursuit of wild birds, fish, and game. The people who follow it are heedless of everybody's interests but their own. They are often lazy fellows who will not work. Too often their apparent purpose is only a cloak for more direct acts of dishonesty.

If some of the resolutions agreed to by the New-York Association were brought into practical operation, this evil would be very largely abated. But in addition to them, the rights of private property should be much more rigidly enforced. Acts of trespass are too much tolerated. In sparsely-settled districts, there is abundant excuse for the exercise of a certain amount of freedom in passing over other people's grounds, provided always that the object is a legitimate one. But in the neighborhood of the cities there is no reason why it should be allowed. Trespassers should be prosecuted by general consent. If this were done, suburban homes would be more free from the visits of tramps, families residing in them would rest under greater protection, private property would be safer, and the objects of the Society for the Protection of Game would be assisted.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

GEN. CUSTER'S REPORTED EXPEDITION WEST OF THE BLACK HILLS INTO THE BIG HORN MOUNTAINS—WHY HE IS CERTAIN TO FIND GOLD THERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Secretary of War, referring to the reports of an expedition under Gen. Custer into the country west of the Black Hills, says he has no information on the subject beyond what he has learned from the newspapers and from the letter of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Custer, published some time since. He says it is entirely within the power of Gen. Sheridan to send out such an expedition, and there would be no additional expense on account of it. But he has no information, except as stated above, of the purpose of Gen Sheridan.

The Big Horn Mountains, which the report says Gen. Custer will penetrate, are about 150 miles west of the Black Hills, and they are a portion of the Rocky Mountain range. The country between these mountains and the Black Hills is like that south and east of the latter, and may be properly described as a desert. The information concerning the Big Horn country is very general, though its principal topographical features are well mapped. Gen. Custer will be able to make an interesting book, and will be sure to find gold if old miners go along with him, and carry the same nuggets with which they last year "salted" the Black Hills.

THE BLACK HILLS—MILITARY ESCORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST—REPORTED DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS TO SELL THEIR RESERVATION.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—Six companies of cavalry and two of infantry have been ordered from the railroad to the base of the Black Hills as an escort to Mr. Jenney, Government Geologist, who will make a survey of that country. He expects to leave Fort Laramie on the 15th inst. The Government is promptly apprised of the many expeditions of miners into this country and is prepared for them. Letters from the Red Cloud Agency show that the Indians are fully aware of all that is being done in the matter, and are much excited over it. The head soldiers, who are really more powerful than the chiefs, are favorably inclined to disposing of the country lying between the two Cheyenne rivers for a good round consideration. In the event of its purchase, the head soldiers will insist on the reservation being moved to the head of the Tongue River, at the base of the Big Horn Mountains. The Indians are exceedingly anxious that a large number of their head chiefs and soldiers should go to Washington and see the President, and are pleased that an agent has been ordered to take them there for that purpose.

The Elkhorn River is very high, the water being within six inches of the railroad bridge floor, and yet rising. Nearly all the country bridges on that stream have been carried off.

LAKE AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

QUEBEC, April 13.—Navigation may now be said to be fairly opened. The pilot schooner left her Winter quarters at Bic, yesterday, for the Pilot Station, with fifteen pilots. Several pilot schooners will leave here for below to-morrow. A number of schooners have arrived here from the lower parishes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13.—The steamer R. N. Rice arrived from Detroit this evening. She encountered very little ice on the trip.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 13.—The easterly wind has driven the ice out of the bay, and the harbor is now open to navigation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 13.—The steamer Ellsworth sailed to-day for Niagara River. This is the first boat of the season.

DEATH FROM STARVATION—A MAN IMPRISONED IN A LUMBER PILE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—A young man named Frederick Brandenburgh was found dying from starvation and exhaustion under a pile of lumber on the city front early this morning. He stated before his death that he crawled under the lumber nine days ago. Other lumber had been unwittingly piled around him, stopping his egress. He was the son of Mathias Brandenburgh, of No. 6 St. Charles place, Philadelphia, and aged about eighteen years.

WASHINGTON.

PRELIMINARY HEARING IN THE POST OFFICE CONTRACT FRAUDS.

AN INTIMATION THAT THE CASE IS INSTITUTED BY A POWERFUL RING IN THE DEPARTMENT TO BREAK UP A WEAKER ONE—POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF M'CARTNEY, THE COUNTERFEITER, TO ST LOUIS FOR TRIAL—CLAIM AGENTS FEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The preliminary hearing in the cases growing out of the Post Office frauds was begun to-day before United States Commissioner E. C. Ingersoll. The witnesses were Colt, one of the implicated clerks, and Kettle, the contractor. The testimony was damaging to Van Vleck, but there were no new disclosures of importance. The significant remark was made by Van Vleck's counsel that if the case ever came to trial they would show there existed in the Post Office Department a powerful ring, which had never been broken, whose policy was to break down all weaker and rival rings, and he said the present case was a conspiracy on the part of this stronger ring against a weaker one. If this is not an idle boast, it is to be hoped the trial will promptly proceed. Of course nobody supposes that all the fraudulent attempts upon the department have been disclosed.

M'CARTNEY, THE COUNTERFEITER.

District Attorney Evans, of Texas, has been directed to examine the evidence in the case of the recaptured counterfeiter McCartney. If he finds that the evidence is of a character to insure a verdict and a long sentence, McCartney will be tried in Texas; otherwise, he will be taken to St. Louis, where there is an opportunity for the Government to use other evidence which will render punishment more certain. McCartney is a bold and hardened criminal. His arrest and recapture have already cost a good deal of money, and the Government officers are evidently determined that he shall not escape.

FEES OF CLAIM AGENTS.

The claim agents have been in the habit in cases before the Treasury Department of securing payment of their fees directly to themselves out of the amounts of claims awarded. This practice has led to many controversies between attorneys and clients which the department has had to recognize and decide. It is now in contemplation to end all interference of the department in these matters by new regulations, under which claims will be paid directly to their holders, and attorneys must collect their fees as best they can.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

The United States steamer Fortune has arrived here from the South. Having touched at Key West on her trip it was feared the yellow fever was on board. She dropped anchor a half mile distant from the wharf, when Commodore Patterson notified the Board of Health of her arrival, and the Health Officer, Dr. P. T. Keene, at once went on board. After thorough inspection, and learning from her officers that no infectious disease had been on board during her cruise, he gave a permit releasing her from quarantine. Capt. Green reports one case of yellow fever among his crew at Havana. The man was taken sick on shore and immediately removed to the hospital. He had a very malignant attack, but there never was any communication between him and the steamer. They were only two hours at Key West, the Health Officer at that place advising them not to remain. Their intention was to conduct a survey at that point. The officer reported that unnecessary alarm had been created in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever there. Three cases only had occurred, and there were no cases when the Fortune touched at that port. The sanitary condition of the place was, however, very bad, the position and natural characteristics being such as to render it a most undesirable spot for human habitation.

BIDS FOR TREASURY STATIONERY.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department this morning by A. L. Sturtevant, Chief of Stationery Division, to furnish the department, custom-houses, internal revenue officers, light-houses, steam-boat inspectors, revenue marine officers, assistant treasurers, and designated depositaries with stationery for the fiscal year, commencing July 1 1875. There were seventeen bids from Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, Springfield and South Hadley Falls, Mass. The contracts will be awarded about the latter part of the week. Over $100,000 worth of stationery will be required for the department and the various offices mentioned. The committee to examine the bids and award the contracts consists of Col. W. Hempshill Jones, of the First Controller's office; H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and J. B. Leaver, of the First Auditor's office.

SUBSISTENCE FOR THE ARMY.

A general order just issued from the War Department directs that under the act of March 3, 1875, the proceeds of all sales of subsistence supplies are exempt from being covered into the Treasury, but should be taken up on the officer's account current as being immediately available for the purchase of fresh supplies if needed for the subsistence of the Army. It is further provided that hereafter one ration a day may be issued to each civilian employed with the Army when the rate of pay does not exceed $60 per month. Civilians employed with the Army at wages greater than $60 per month may be allowed to purchase in limited quantities for cash and cost prices, articles of subsistence, stores composing the ration.

ATHOL, MASS., POST OFFICE CONTROVERSY.

The long-pending controversy between the Athol and Athol Depot, Mass., people concerning their respective mail facilities was settled to-day by the Postmaster General's issuance of the following order:

Ordered, That the name of the Post Office at Athol Depot, Mass., be changed to Athol. The Post Office now called Athol may be called Athol Centre, or it may be made a station of Athol Post Office, or may be given any other name than Athol which the people interested may desire. The change of name is to take effect July 1.

In deciding this disputed question, which has entered into local politics, and been a subject of contest before the department for several years, on the part of various members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, Gov. Jewell says the objection to the order now issued is merely one of sentiment, which is, perhaps, not unequally divided, whereas the utilitarian view of the case is clearly in its favor.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET GOING EAST.

The President will leave here Thursday morning for New-York, where he will remain till Friday morning, and will there be joined by all the members of his Cabinet, except Attorney General Williams. They will then proceed to Boston. Secretary Fish decided to accompany the party.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut. F. M. Barber is ordered to duty as Executive officer of the torpedo-boat Alarm. Information was received at the Navy Department this morning, that the United States steamer Lackawanna, Capt. McCauley commanding, sailed from Yokohama on the 10th of March for San Francisco.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,938,872 37; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposits, $46,710; coin, (including $23,427,400 in coin certificates,) $85,382,425 61; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The Customs receipts to-day were $642,464. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $113,316.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

SINGULAR TESTIMONY OF A CANAL ENGINEER—THE SO-CALLED ESTIMATES FOR REPAIRS AND NEW WORK ONLY GUESSES ARRIVED AT—NO SURVEY OR MEASUREMENT, OR PERHAPS EVEN A VISIT TO THE LOCALITY OF THE WORK—A NEW DESCRIPTION OF "FIELD NOTES" FOR AN ENGINEER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—A great deal will be achieved if the results attained by the joint legislative committee charged with the investigation of the canal frauds are at all commensurate with the industry shown by it. Two long sessions were held by the committee to-day, one of two hours and a half in the afternoon, and another, four hours long, in the evening. At the afternoon session, the only witness examined was E. H. Crocker, who has had a long experience upon the canals in various capacities, but chiefly as an engineer. His testimony was mainly as to the manner in which estimates for canal contracts are made, and in the light of recent revelations, no one will be surprised to learn that the estimates are not estimates at all, as the word is generally understood, but are merely guesses prepared in the Engineer's office, without any preliminary instrumental survey or measurement, and perhaps even without a visit to the spot on which the work is to be done. This being so, it is not strange that the witness found no little difficulty in replying to questions as to the manner in which he obtained the exact figures which were submitted by him to the Canal Board as to the amount of the various kinds of work which would be needed in the execution of a contract afterward awarded to Henry D. Denison. An attempt was made by the witness to make it appear that there were computations of some kind, but it was very clear that, the only "field notes" used by him were the figures expressing the sum appropriated by the Legislature. With that for a basis, he calculated for enough work to exhaust the appropriation without thinking or pretending that the contract for which he furnished the estimates would complete the contemplated work. This almost inconceivable looseness and negligence may be thought bad enough, and certainly the testimony of the afternoon disclosed nothing worse, although a slight attempt was made to show collusion between the engineer and the contractor. The attempt was a failure, however, and that it was so is not very strange when it is considered that the only testimony yet available upon the point is that of one of the defendants.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—The joint committee of the Legislature this afternoon resumed their investigation of canal matters. The full committee attended and counsel were present, and as witnesses there were in attendance ex-State Engineer W. B. Taylor, ex-Canal Commissioner Barkley, Commissioners Stroud and Fay, Jarvis Lord and George D. Lord, of Rochester, and several engineers and contractors.

TESTIMONY OF E. H. CROCKER.

The first witness called was E. H. Crocker, who testified that he resided at Sandy Hill, and that he had been connected with the canals as Assistant Engineer for several years; in 1868 was Division Engineer; held that position for four years; at that time Mr. Hogan was Resident Engineer; knew Henry D. Denuison for ten years or more; recollect when a contract was let to Dennison on the Erie Canal, near the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, in 1869. For that work myself and an assistant made the estimate. The estimate amounted to $85,600. The State had appropriated for the work $100,000. To estimate the work I visited the ground, and after a survey, by means of diagrams, &c., I made the estimate principally in the office. My recollection of making field notes for that estimate is quite indistinct. I think that no instrumental survey was taken at that time. A wall bench was to be removed from Port Schuyler to the Mohawk Aqueduct, and I made an estimate that would confine the work within the appropriation, although it would not complete the work. Some of the work was very bad and very dangerous. I did not think the appropriation sufficient to do it all. My impression is my estimate was made on the theory of removing all the very bad points; I have no recollection as to the exact distance the work I estimated upon would reach; after making the estimate, I sent it to the Canal Commissioner in charge; had not seen Mr. Dennison prior to or during the making of the estimates; the contract was proceeded with under my supervision; work was commenced in September, 1869, the assistant engineer who had the work specially in charge was George S. Oliver, now of Troy. The contract was to be completed in April, 1870, but it was not completed. The monthly estimate made of the work as it progressed, must be by the Assistant Engineer, and must be given to the Division Engineer, in whose office it is kept on file. The witness then testified as to the manner in which the monthly estimates were made. In 1870 and in 1871, appropriations of $30,000 and $37,000 respectively, were made for the same work. I cannot tell, whether any work was done on this contract after 1871. I left the office on Jan. 1, 1872. I made but one estimate, and that was not expected to complete the work, but to exhaust the original appropriation of $100,000. The distance to be excavated and built up was ten miles, and on its face my estimate appeared to call for the entire work being done, but in truth it was not so, for it could not be done for the amount appropriated; it was merely to go as far as the appropriation would permit. Contractors usually get pay when they come across an embankment for removing it, and after, for rebuilding it. My estimate in some things was made upon supposition; for instance, the blasting of rock. I assumed there was rock to be blasted, and yet there might not have been any rock.

The attention of the witness was then called to a contract of Henry D. Dennison, for removing a slope wall on the Erie Canal near Utica; the estimate for that work was $13,497; do not recollect precisely how that estimate was approximated; the appropriation for that work was $17,000, with $2,000 and $10,000 set apart by the State Engineer; the probability is that the estimate was not made for the completion of the work, but to use up the original appropriation; I made estimates for the construction of two locks at West Troy; the estimate was about $44,000 for each, and it was supposed that that sum would complete them; the contracts were let to Messrs. Boomer & De Graw, but were assigned to Willard Johnson; do not think ground was broken for this work when I left office, although material was delivered for the construction of the locks; know DeGraw as a sort of contractor; never knew him to do any work as a contractor; Boomer I don't know; never heard of him.

The witness was then shown several contracts, but very little of importance was elicited in regard to them. Witness stated that, at times, the Resident or Division Engineer assumed the authority of allowing extra work to contractors when they had performed it. This was done to avoid making application to the Legislature.

Counsel introduced in evidence a contract let for the construction of a stone dam at Cohoes. The estimate made by Mr. Jennings, who was at that time Division Engineer for this work, was $114,000 The amount paid for this work was over $220,000.

Witness was asked to explain this discrepancy. He said he thought a freshet had broken away the dam before it was completed.

Counsel showed that a relief bill was passed by the Legislature, allowing the contract prices to be raised, which had the effect of nearly doubling the original estimate.

CANAL COMMISSIONER PAY ON THE STAND.

Canal Commissioner John D. Fay was then sworn, and testified that he was a Commissioner when a contract dated September, 1869, was let to Henry D. Dennison. He knew nothing about the work, being on the Western Division. He said that a Commissioner is expected to know about his own division, and to be reasonably ignorant of other sections of the canals. He therefore knew absolutely nothing about Mr. Dennison's contract. The contract of Edgar B. Van Dusen, dated June, 1868, on the Genesee Canal for the removal of a slide bank was familiar to him. He said the Engineers' estimate of that work was $12,000. The work was to cut away a bank which afterward slid into the canal and stopped navigation. It was a necessity that the canal be improved. The people along the line of the canal, therefore, asked for and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of $292,000. As the estimate of the cost of this work was then made by Engineers Tubbs and Richmond—they reporting it would cost to remove the hill $19,000.—the contract was let and completed as the contract called for; it was done under witness' supervision as Commissioner; this estimate was for excavating 45,000 yards of earth, and at first witness thought that would be enough, but it was found necessary to remove 283,000 yards, which number was paid for, the final accounting of that contract reaching $78,967; the price paid for excavation—twenty-three cents per yard—was low. The number of yards excavated was ascertained by cross sections; all measurements made are preserved and kept in the Superintendent's office; Day & Richmond, witness believed, made the measurement of earth excavated in the case, and upon his statement witness signed the paper which testified that 283,000 yards of earth was removed; witness has been Canal Commissioner for six years; when outside work is done, not in the original estimate, it is generally approved by the Commissioner in charge of the work. There is no new letting or contract in such cases, but additional appropriations are called for. My impression is a new estimate was sometimes made. I think the State has received the worth of the money paid the contractor on this particular contract, and my explanation of the amount expended above the original estimate is that the extra work was really rendered necessary, and was therefore met by appropriations. I also entered into a contract with Charles P. Skinner, Aug. 25, 1868, for raising a reservoir at Oil Creek estimated to cost $54,500. That was to complete the work mentioned in the contract. There is a supplemental contract for work at the same place made in pursuance of a resolution of the Canal Board, and signed by myself and Mr. Skinner. The resolution was passed under the provisions of section 9, chapter 377, laws of 1850. The supplemental contract was for more and different work and was not open to competition, but authorized by the Canal Board. Under the first contract the bank was to be raised and a new outlet made. The new contract was for the repairing of an old culvert and putting in new pipes. We did not advertise for the doing of it, because it was needed to be done at once. It would have taken over six weeks to let it by bidding. I regard the prices in the contract as fair, and that was the reason we did not let it by bidding. Witness recognized the contract dated Aug. 6, 1870, with Charles P. Skinner for widening the canal in Black Rock Harbor in some places and walling in on the side. As Canal Commissioner, recommended the improvement, and Mr. Baker made the estimate; I did not make any measurements; the navigation was bad there, and it was difficult for boats to get through, and I thought, for the improvement of navigation, the work should be done, and so recommended it. By the contract I see that 10,000 feet of pine were estimated, and 232,900 feet paid for; 1,000 feet of white oak were estimated for, and 72,000 feet were used. The plan of the work was afterward changed and the timber put in. That is one reason why so much more timber was used. Mr. Skinner and George D. Lord had this contract. The amount of the original estimate was $41,174 73; extras, $3,811. The contract was then canceled for reasons set forth in a communication given to the Canal Board, and relet to E. B. Van Dusen, and he stopped and relet to Henry J. Morey. He did not work it. It was then given to Clark & Bennett, and they are on it at this time. That contract is about nine-tenths completed; $220,000 has been paid on Morey's contract, $9,000 on the Van Dusen contract, and $45,000 to Skinner. The original appropriation was $80,000. The increase was had by appropriations. Part of the original $80,000 went on another contract of Mr. Williams, who did some work in another part of the harbor. The amount in excess of the original estimate was necessitated by the fact that extra and unexpected improvements were found necessary. The Canal Board initiated the improvement on a plan which, if not completed, would have rendered the work of little use. In addition to the amount mentioned as being expended, $119,000 has been paid to George D. Lord. I cannot say exactly how much the work has cost the State in total, as the contracts I mentioned covered other portions of the work. I should think $80,000 or $90,000—this is for the narrowing of the canal. The whole cost for work from slip No. 3 to Lower Black Rock was $437,000. This did not originate with the $80,000 appropriation. There is a minute-book in the Canal Board's office showing the bids and bidders, and if some bids have been taken away that book would show whose they were. In regard to such bids as walls one cent a pound, &c., they are only made on account of the rivalry between contractors, who endeavor thus to underrate each other, and who expect, I suppose, to make up any deficiency through the Legislature. I don't think the State is likely to be defrauded by unjust measurements or quantities. I do not know of any instance of dishonesty on the part of any contractor, State officer, &c., connected with the canals, or any combination which might tend to the disadvantage of the State.

CANAL REFORM.

GOV. TILDEN'S VIEWS ON THE BILLS PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE INSPECTION BILL—ACCOUNTABILITY OF CANAL OFFICIALS—THE GOVERNOR CONSIDERS HE HAS DONE HIS DUTY, AND CALLS ON THE LEGISLATURE TO DO ITS, OR TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

ALBANY, April 13.—A leading member of the Produce Exchange called at the Executive Mansion Monday evening, and found there several public officers and public men. The Governor was asked his views in regard to some of the pending bills relating to canal reform. He still thinks the ideas of his special Message form the basis of the most expedient measures. These are the provisions intended to regulate the system of making canal contracts and canal expenditures; and the two measures specifically recommended are:

INSPECTION AND PUBLICITY.

First—The Inspector's bill. The Governor is in favor of this bill as introduced by Mr. Daly in the Assembly and Mr. Lowery in the Senate. The object of that bill is publicity. It is intended to enable the people to know from time to time what is being done by the spending officers upon the public works, the canals, the State prisons, and the various buildings being erected by the State. The Inspector will be an investigator to aid the Governor in making inquiry, which it would be impossible for the Governor to make in person. The information will be laid before the people. The fact of the existence of an official investigator will be a moral restraint on expenditures and abuses. Publicity is the life of free government. The investigator will have no governmental powers. He can do nothing but obtain information. As this information will be collected under the direction of the Governor, and, in the first instance, will be for his use in the discharge of his Constitutional duties, it seems proper that the agent should be selected by and changed in the discretion of the Governor.

ACCOUNTABILITY.

Second—Official Accountability. The Governor's suggestions as to the legislation necessary to provide for official accountability of the officers controlling canal expenditures are in his special Message, from which the following is an extract: "Another expedient worthy of your consideration is to enforce the accountability of the officers charged with the disbursements of the public money, by a liability to summary removal or suspension. The Constitution (article 10, section 7) commands that provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct in office of all officers except judicial whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying the vacancies created by such removals. At the close of the session of the Convention of 1846, on the day before its final adjournment, it was discovered that, except in the case of the Treasurer, no provision had been made for the removal of State officers, having charge of public funds, who had been made elective by the people of the whole State, the Convention not undertaking, at so late a period, to devise a system devolved that duty on the Legislature. This power has remained twenty-nine years unexecuted. It is a duty of the Legislature which ought no longer to remain unperformed. Applied to the Canal Commissioners, who are agents not only in the application, but the custody and disbursement of the public moneys, and the State Engineer, who, with his subordinates, exercises great power over the expenditure by his estimate of the cost and certificate of the performance of work, it would be an improvement upon our administrative system, in accord with the intention of the Constitution, with sound principles of government and with the indications of experience." This passage contains the only authentic expression of the Governor's opinions. It will be observed that he confines his recommendations to the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer. It is true that the Constitution contemplates some mode of removal to be applied to the other State officers. It is true that the State Prison Inspectors are also spending officers, and that the public feel great need of a remedy to be applied to them. The Governor, however, thinks that it might result that a different method would be applied to such State officers as the Controller, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Treasurer, and that there is nothing emergent about their cases. It was, therefore, his preference that the present bill should apply only to the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer. The State Prison Inspectors might be included in the same bill, or left for other legislation. The mandate of the Constitution in respect to the other State officers might be executed by a separate bill and on a different plan. The Governor has not hesitated to express these ideas to those members of the Judiciary Committee and others who have consulted him. As to the mode of enforcing official accountability by suspension and removal, the Governor thinks that in respect to the spending officers the method ought to be simple, direct, and efficient. The Constitution plainly contemplates such a method in contradistinction to impeachment that already existed. Various plans have been suggested. The framers of the Senate bill preferred the one therein provided. The Governor is indifferent as to what high State officers constitute the tribunal to remove the spending officers, provided the system be simple, prompt, and effective, and be as unlike as possible to the complicated, dilatory, and generally useless method of impeachment. He believes there should be a proper power of suspension until the tribunal shall have acted. So far from desiring to possess the power of suspension and removal, the Governor regards it as very undesirable to himself and to his successors. But it is his purpose neither to decline nor to seek such an invidious responsibility. He knows that as any vacancy would be filled by the people at the next succeeding election, there is no real power involved in the removal. No ambitious Governor could desire to possess such a barren and offensive authority. Patronage resides in the power of original appointment. The peculiar scheme of the Constitution of 1821 and 1846 was to separate the power of appointment and removal, making the original choice by election and vesting a power of removal in the Governor or some other State authority. The device by which the conventions of 1821 and 1846 ventured to make so many offices elective was the creation of this independent power of removal. Nothing is more absurd, therefore, than to set up the fact of an election as an objection to the existence of a mode of summary removal.

THE GOVERNOR ACQUITS HIMSELF OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

Finally, the Governor says that the matter is new; the minds of the people had not been brought to bear upon it when the Senate and Assembly were elected. He has deemed it his duty to suggest what he thinks to be the most useful measures, and he has acquitted himself of his duty. It now belongs to the Legislature to take their share of the responsibilities. The Governor is of the opinion that whatever may happen the cause will not fail. It will gather new strength from temporary defeat. Many think that, even if no reform measures are now passed, the discussion before the people during the coming Summer, with the developments which from time to time must disclose greater evils and wrongs than anybody is now aware of, will insure a more thorough and searching reform than would now be possible. The great question of the times is official accountability. The people are borne down by failing values, depressed industries, crushing taxation, and official frauds and corruption. The question of reform will not stop with the canals, but will rapidly extend to all State, local, and municipal affairs. All administrations and all governments will come in review. Full discovery and enlightenment of the time occupy the public mind. Discussions by the press and the people will lead to the passage of more effective and rigid laws for the suppression of abuses than can be hoped for at this time.

SECRET MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION—NO TESTIMONY TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—The commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the canal frauds held a secret meeting to-day. They transacted no business of importance and examined no witnesses. They have decided to visit the Erie Canal to-morrow or on Thursday. This afternoon they visited the offices of the State Engineer and Auditor for the purpose of obtaining information which they will need in the inspection of works now in progress.

OBITUARY.

REV. JOHN N. M'JILTON.

Rev. John N. McJilton, aged seventy, died yesterday at his residence, No. 132 East Sixteenth street. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in the year 1805. His father was a Methodist preacher, and reared his family in that faith. At the age of nineteen the deceased, having formed an affection for the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church, received a course of instruction, and a year later was ordained in St. Peter's P. E. Church, in his native city. He shortly afterward was appointed to the priesthood of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by Bishop Whittingham, in which position he remained nine years. He subsequently filled the position of assistant minister in Christ Church in the same city. He was also Rector of St. James' Church for seventeen years. While fulfilling his other duties he was for twenty-seven years Chaplain to the Maryland State Hospital for the Insane. He assisted at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument, and, during the war, was Secretary of the Maryland branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church Committee. At different times during his life, he was editor of several semi religious newspapers, and, a few years since, edited the Baltimore *Patriot*. His sketches, under the nom de plume of "Grace McQuiggin," are well remembered by Baltimoreans. During his life he took a deep interest in all educational interests, belonging to several scientific and literary societies for the advancement of young men, and was conspicuous as a founder of the Maryland Institute. About six years since he came to this City in response to an invitation of the late John Hecker, and assumed the position of Rector of the Madison Street Protestant Episcopal Mission Chapel, which position he only held for a short time, a constitutional disease having undermined his health, and he found it necessary to abandon his vocation. The immediate cause of his death was dysentery, hastened by organic disease of the kidneys. His funeral will take place from his residence to-morrow at 2:30 P. M., after which his remains will be taken to Baltimore or interment.

MR. JOHN DAVIS.

The Toronto, Ontario, papers announce the death in that city, on Saturday last, of Mr. John Davis, late a member of the Holman dramatic company playing in that city. He died of heart disease and dropsy. Mr. Davis was a native of Bath, England, and came to the United States in 1857. Soon after his arrival he joined the company of the late W. H. Crisp, his brother-in-law. Subsequently he became manager of a Southern circuit, amassing a large fortune, which was afterward lost in the war. He then became stage manager for Ben. De Bar, in New-Orleans, and went with that gentleman's company to Montreal, and became an immense favorite with the theatre-goers of the Dominion metropolis. At the end of De Bar's Montreal season of 1864 Mr. Davis joined the Holman troupe, with which he continued to the time of his death. Mr. Davis was a well-educated, genial gentleman, a fine actor, and a firm friend, and was strictly true and conscientious in all his business engagements.

REORGANIZING THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

SENATOR FOX'S NEW BILL—THE POLICE JUSTICES SURPRISED TO HEAR THAT THEY APPROVE IT—JUSTICES KILBRETH AND SHERWOOD DENOUNCE THE MEASURE.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter was told by Justice Kilbreth, the President of the Board of Police Justices, that he was much surprised to see in the morning papers that it was reported in Albany that the Police Justices approved of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Fox reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York. The fact of the matter was, he said, that he not only disapproved of it, but had never heard of it until he saw it mentioned in THE TIMES. Of all the other Justices whom he had seen during the morning but one—Justice Kaamire—had heard of it before, and none of them approved it. He said he considered that the appointment of Justices as contemplated in the bill in question would be an additional and useless expense to the City of from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. There was a sufficient number of Justices to attend to the Court of Special Sessions, and he had never heard of any complaint of overwork from any one of them. During the last year they had disposed of over 4,000 cases in the Court of Special Sessions, and the public had never been inconvenienced by any delay in that court. It had been the custom there to have the calendar clear at the end of the month, and for the Justices to sit every day if necessary. When a man was not bailed he was always tried the next day, and no cases were ever left over. In their last annual report the board had recommended the organization of another Court of General Sessions to avoid the overcrowding of the Tombs Prison, which, under the present system, could not fail to occur. In the Special Sessions a prisoner had the right to elect to be tried by jury, and in that case he was sent to the Tombs to await his trial at the General Sessions. Owing to the many cases to be tried by the latter court, it was but natural that there should be delays, and for that reason the recommendation had been made.

The bill of Senator Fox had never been before the Board of Justices, and as a board they had never had an opportunity of examining it and expressing any opinion as to its merits, and in his opinion the whole was nothing but a scheme to create offices to give to the adherents of the party, and not because it was needed.

Justice Sherwood also said that he had never heard of the bill before it was mentioned in the morning papers, and did not approve of its provisions. He saw no use for another Court of Special Sessions, and had never heard any of the Justices complain of overwork. It was true that their duties were onerous, but they were well paid for what they did. He believed, with Justice Kilbreth, that it was merely a job to create offices to give to friends of the party.

WINTER'S SUPPLEMENT.

A SNOW-STORM IN THE MIDDLE OF SPRING.

A DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE—THE STREETS FLOODED WITH SLUSH—PEDESTRIANS INCOMMODED, AND TRADE INTERRUPTED—A BAD DAY IN THE CITY.

The City was visited by a severe snow-storm yesterday, which began at an early hour and lasted throughout the day and far into the night. Owing to the warmth of the rays of the sun during the past few weeks, however, the ground had become thoroughly heated, and one great inconvenience, that of obstruction to travel in the streets, was avoided, the snow melting almost as fast as it fell. All the other disagreeable concomitants of a rough Winter's day were present in full force, and umbrellas, overshoes, and Ulsters were in as much demand as in the middle of January. The high wind which prevailed added to the discomfort experienced, which was much increased by the rivers of slush which the people were compelled to wade in going through the streets. All public conveyances were of course, taxed to their utmost capacity during the latter part of the afternoon, and the crowding and pocket-picking on the street cars, usual upon such occasions occurred. Serious interruptions in the shipment and dispatch of goods from the stores to the various railroad and freight depots were also experienced by the merchants, fearing damage to their packages, and but little movement was seen in the business portion of the town. In the upper parts of the City the streets were almost deserted, few venturing to leave their houses unless compelled to do so by urgent necessity. No interruptions occurred at the ferries, as there was no ice in either of the rivers, the boats making their regular trips during the day.

The common topic of conversation during the day was the weather, the people generally alluding reproachfully to the date, and seeming to be surprised that it could snow so late in April.

No accidents arising out of the storm have been reported in the City, but it is feared that considerable damage may have been done in the country to the railroads, and that disasters have occurred at sea.

THE SNOW-STORM IN THE COUNTRY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—Snow has been falling here since 3 o'clock this morning, and now, at 10 P. M., continues.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 13.—The severe snow-storm which struck this section at 10 o'clock last night still continues. Over a foot of snow has fallen, but railroad travel has not been interrupted or seriously impeded. It has snowed continuously for twenty-four hours.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 13.—A severe snow-storm set in here shortly after midnight last night, and is still raging. At 8 o'clock P. M. over a foot of snow had fallen. On the river navigation is suspended, all the vessels going into the docks or coming to anchor. The trains are a little behind time, and the street cars run with great difficulty.

BOSTON, April 13.—Snow has fallen steadily since morning, accompanied by north-east wind. The storm is one of the severest of the season, and also prevails in Maine and New-Hampshire. Snow is still falling rapidly.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—On Monday night snow began falling here, and developed into a heavy storm this morning, with a gale of wind. Snow has fallen all day, and late to-night the storm is not over. There is a considerable depth of snow on the ground, although much melted as it fell.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 13.—A furious snow-storm has prevailed here since 4 o'clock this morning, and the snow is still falling. There are five inches now lying on the ground.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 13.—The snow was seven inches deep here this morning, and it is still falling. At 1 o'clock it was nine inches deep and still falling.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 13.—It has been snowing very hard all the morning. It is about six inches deep and still falling.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 13.—Snow and hail commenced falling early this morning, and still continues. The ground is covered with slush.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—A brisk snow-storm prevailed from 6 to 7 o'clock this morning. The roofs of houses were covered, but it disappeared as fast as it fell on the ground.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Early this morning there was a slight fall of snow here.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 14—1:30 A. M.—The storm has ceased here. It is clearing and getting colder.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 14—1 A. M.—Rain and snow continue in New-England and the Middle States, with brisk northerly winds and low temperature. Local rains and cool weather have prevailed in the lower lake region. Generally clear and cool weather continues in the Southern States, the North-west, and the upper lake region, with north to west winds and increased pressure. The barometer is lowest off the New-England coast and highest in the South west. The rivers have risen at St. Paul, Hermann and Morgantown, and fallen at Marietta, Cincinnati, Evansville, and Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light snow, followed by cold and threatening weather, northerly to westerly winds, and low but rising barometer.

For the Middle States, light snow or rain near the coast, and brisk north-westerly winds, followed by clearing and decidedly cool weather and rising barometer during the day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and continued cool weather, with north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer east of the Mississippi.

For the lake region, the upper Mississippi, and the lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, rising temperature, north-west to south-west winds, rising barometer east of the upper Mississippi, and possibly light rain or snow near Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The Allegheny and upper Ohio Rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at the stations on the Atlantic coast between Cape May and Eastport.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake ports on the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-fours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	29°	34°	3:30 P. M.	48°	34°
6 A. M.	29°	33°	6 P. M.	40°	32°
9 A. M.	32°	34°	9 P. M.	37°	31°
12 M.	39°	35°	12 P. M.	36°	31°

Average temperature yesterday.....33½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35½°

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

The result of the municipal election on Monday was not ascertained until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Wesley Creveling, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Trenton, and all the Democratic city ticket was elected except the Receiver of Taxes Bartlett, Republican, was elected Receiver, over Woodruff, Democrat, by a majority of 285. Mr. Woodruff was a member of the late House of Assembly. In the Common Council the Republicans elected four members and the Democrats three. The Republicans made a gain of one in the Fourth Ward, and the Democrats came within two votes of gaining one in the Second, G. D. W. Vroom having made an extraordinary run. With those still holding over, the Democrats still retain a majority in the Common Council. Mr. Woodruff, who was entirely unexceptionable, is said to have been defeated for his support of the Catholic Protectory bill in the House. In his case this was made an issue.

The municipal election in Paterson, N. J., yesterday resulted in the election of Benjamin Buckley, Republican, as Mayor, by a majority of 1 882, over Christopher McKiernan, Democrat. The highest majority the city ever gave before was 1,012 for Grant in 1872. The vote yesterday was the whole was nothing but a scheme to create offices to give to the adherents of the party, and not because it was needed.

Justice Sherwood also said that he had never heard of the bill before it was mentioned in the morning papers, and did not approve of its provisions. He saw no use for another Court of Special Sessions, and had never heard any of the Justices complain of overwork. It was true that their duties were onerous, but they were well paid for what they did. He believed, with Justice Kilbreth, that it was merely a job to create offices to give to friends of the party.

crat; Westfield, C. W. L. Martin, Democrat; Springfield, Samuel C. Smith, Republican—a gain; Clark, Robert A. Russel, Democrat—a gain.

The election in Rahway is in progress to-day.

The Democrats carried Morris County by increased majorities in the township elections yesterday.

The charter and townships elections in Jersey City, Hoboken, and throughout Hudson County yesterday resulted in large Democratic majorities. In Jersey City Messrs. Wood, McLaughlin, Kern, and Van Cleef, Democrats, and Soule and Kase, Republican, were elected to the Board of Aldermen. The canvidates who are probably elected to the Board of Education are Mercein, McGrath, Semler, and Sanborn, Democrats, and Pangborn and Jewell, Republicans. To the Board of Freeholders Gibson, McPhillips, Hannon, McNeil, Reilly, Young, Cumming, Mullaney, Wickham, Londrigan, and Cunan, Democrats, and Cuykendall, Cronkham, and Freeman, Republicans, are probably elected. In three of the townships in the northern part of the county the election for Freeholders will be held today. The next Board of Aldermen will stand 8 Democrats and 4 Republicans, the Board of Education 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans, and the Board of Freeholders probably 12 Democrats and 4 Republicans. A very light vote was polled throughout the country. In the township elections in Union County the Democrats were victorious by a small majority. The Board of Freeholders, in which the per capita contest was made, the Democrats have probably four majority. The Democrats were also successful in West Orange although politics did not enter very largely into the contest, Buckley, Republican, was elected Mayor of Paterson by a majority of 1,800, and the Republicans were generally successful throughout the city. Five of the eight Aldermen elected are Republicans.

ART SALE AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

The sale of pictures at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue, was continued last night, when the balance of the catalogue was disposed of, with few exceptions. The attendance was less numerous than on the night before, and the competition correspondingly laggard. The first piece offered was No. 71 of the catalogue, entitled "Return of the Swallows," by Gamboge, of Paris, was passed without a bid; No. 72, "Promenade in the Wheat." T. Ver Heyden, Brussels, $65, to Mr. Hurd; No. 73, "Spanish Woman," J. J. Rougeron, Paris, $27, Mr. Dodge; Nos. 74 and 75, companions, "Street in Zanzibar," by Berard, of Paris, passed; No. 76, "Good Neighbors," A. De Brackleer, Brussels, $125, Mr. Simmons; No. 77, "Rat Catching," De Voss, Brussels, $17; No. 78, "Day on a Visit," De Voss, $28, Mr. Carlos; No. 79, "Waiting for His Braves," A. Gault, passed; No. 80, "The Old Homestead," S. François, Paris, $42, Mr. Carlos; No. 81, "Passing Over the Streams," H. Picou, Paris, passed; No. 82, "Showing Her Jewelry," A. De Penelli, Paris, $110, Mr. Dodge; No. 83, "The Wooing," same artist, $125, Mr. Carlos; No. 84, "Landscape—Storm Effect," Harvey Young, New-York, $115. No. 85, "The Prayer," Carre Soubrion, $47, Mr. Bream; No. 86, "View of Fountain at Rothenburgh," $55, Mr. Simpson; No. 87, "Return from a Hard Day's Work," F. Rondel, New-York, $30, Mr. Dick; No. 88, "The Pet Parrot," Carre Soubrion, Brussels, $65, Mr. Simmons; No. 89, "The Serenade," J. J. Rougeron, Paris, $69, Mr. Bream; No. 90, "The Old Fish Market at Antwerp," and No. 91, "The Great Place in Antwerp," Alfred Cortils, Antwerp, $165 each; No. 92, "In the Garden," M. De Garry, Paris, $120, Mr. Carlos; No. 93, "The Millner," Joane Sampson, Paris, $102 50; No. 94, "Landscape," Cassalner, $60, Mr. Dick; No. 95, "Raspberries," W. M. Brown, $95, Mr. Thorne; No. 96, "Absence—Present and Future," C. A. Pabst, Paris, $265, Mr. Hurd; No. 97, "Italian Beggars," Draumond & Leon Bonnat, Bonnat, $65, Mr. Bream; No. 98, "Playing the Guitar," De la Hose, Brussels, $270, Mr. Peabody; No. 99, "Up-hill Work," J. C. Thom, New-York, $105, Mr. Seaman; No. 99, "Path in the Woods," A. T. Bellows, $100, Mr. Bryant; No. 100, "The Fatal Thrust," E. Andre, $150, Mr. Beekman; No. 101, "Leisure Moments," E. Esbens, Paris, $65; No. 102, "Reverie," Jeune Sampson, Paris, $120, Mr. Carlos; No. 103, "Wood Interior," W. Whittredge, New-York, $140, J. C.; No. 104, "Landscape," Champney, Boston, $25; No. 105, "Titian's Family," M. Picou, Paris, passed; No. 106, "Meeting of Washington and Andre," John Lewis Brown, Paris, $170; No. 107, "Forest of Fontainebleau," Charles Des Hayes, Paris, $57, Mr. Brady; No. 108, "On the Promenade," M. De Garry, Paris, $90, Mr. Gerard; No. 109, "The Cross of the Legion of Honor," C. A. Pabst, Paris, passed; No. 110, "Gathering Roses," M. Cosmann, $72; No. 111, "The Visitor," G. David Brussels, $107; No. 112, "Morning Scene in Normandy," G. Bonnemaison, Paris, $400, Mr. Bream; No. 113, "Completing her Toilet," Tony De Berg, Paris, $105, Mr. Price; No. 114, "The Cheerful Girl," C. Van Wingert, Brussels, $57; No. 115, "En virons of Paris," C. Des Varois, Paris, $57; No. 116, "The Tandem," John L. Brown, Paris, $90, Mr Start; No. 117, "The Amateur Cook," F. Merle Paris, $90, Mr. Hurd; No. 118, "Fish Market of Pompeii," H. Picou, Paris, $55, Mr. Bryant; No 119, "Road Home," A. Des Fosses, Paris, $35, Mr. Herliken; No. 120, "River Side," S. R. Gifford, New-York, $65, Mr. Brice; No. 121, "Preparing Crowns and Flowers to Welcome the French Soldiers," C. A. Pabst, Paris, passed; No. 122, "Environs of Naples," A. De Penelli, Paris, and No. 123, "In the Field," De Brackleen, Brussels, were also passed; No. 124, "Scene in Boulogne," Aixeli, Paris, sold for $50 to Mr. Hall, and No. 125, "The Greeting," by Poilpot, Paris, and No. 126, "Street in Zanzibar," Berard, Paris, passed; No. 127, "Forest in Fontainebleau," G. Bonnemaison, Paris, $70, Mr. Bream; No. 128, "Scene in the Mediterranean," De Bergue, $75, Mr. Hall; No. 129, "Game of Cards," Poilpot, Paris, $115, Mr. Clark; No. 130, "Sheep in Field," Franz Lebret, $32, Mr. Henken; No. 131, "Yarmouth Beach," J. W. Yarnold, London, $20, Mr. Walbridge; No. 132, "Forest of Fontainebleau," N. Diaz, passed; No. 133, "The Declaration," G. Novier, Paris, $70, Mr. Hall; No. 134, "The Convalescent," a copy of Castilanan's original, $39; No. 135, "Scene in Normandy," Donzell, Paris, passed; No. 137, "In Full Dress," M. Cosmann, $107, Mr. Henken; No. 138 "Cows and Sheep," Carpentero, Paris, $35, Mr. Bream; No. 139, "Scene in Normandy," (crayon.) E. Bevard, Paris, $24, Mr. Bream; No. 140, "Street in Cairo," (oil,) same, $25, Mr. Hurd; No. 141, "Shore of the Genoese," same, $25, Mr. Clark; No. 142, "Valley of the Heronese," same, $21, Mr. Bream; No. 143, "Comperents," same, $25, Mr. Algeron; Nos. 144 and 145, companions, "Views of Truport," Jules Noel, Paris, $41 each, Mr. Hall; No. 146, "Marine," Ernest Baker, $22, Mr. Dick.

This exhausted the catalogue, and "The Evening Hymn," by E. Cluny, which was sold on Monday night for $600, was then resold for $470. Two pieces of bronze statuary were also sold, one to Mr. Kenyon, for $155, and the other to Mr. Haynes, for $145. After these, a small landscape, by Champney, was offered, and found a purchaser at $21.

SAVE MONEY AND HEALTH.—The reputation of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing-machine is so thoroughly established that no word in its commendation is necessary. The plan adopted by the manufacturers of this famous machine of placing their prices so low as to come within the reach of the poorer classes, certainly entitles them to the gratitude of those who are really most in need of such an article. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 163 Fourth street, Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at Macy's, New-York. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

AS TH

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

AN OLD MINISTER'S BIRTHDAY.

REV. LEVICK PIERCE CELEBRATES HIS NINETY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—A TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE.

Georgia papers publish the following card from Rev. Levick Pierce relating to the celebration of his ninety-first birthday, which fell on the 25th of March:

"Oh! give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good for his mercy endureth forever." Any man who lives to send forth the salutation of his ninety-first birthday certainly has abundant reason to preface the occasion with this call for thanksgiving. If some one had put to me this morning Pharoah's question to Jacob, "How old art thou?" I could have replied, "I am this day ninety years old." But I could not have said for the same class of reasons, "Few and evil have been the years of my life." Neither could I have said, "I have not attained unto the years of my fathers," for I have passed the age of my fathers.

The life of Jacob furnishes a biography so unique as to find no parallel—at least as to his marriage. I suppose there never has been another man whose beloved Rachel cost him fourteen years' labor. These were part of the evil years of his life. In this respect I had a more pleasant time than the patriarch—I obtained my wife without money or price—a free and cheerful gift—and in her, the richest inheritance earth had to bestow. I was married when I was twenty-four years, six months, and four days old. We lived together forty-one years and seven months—which long period only matured and mellowed first love into richer affection. She closed her noble life May 14, 1850, while I was absent in attendance upon our second General Conference at St. Louis, Mo. Having finished her domestic duties and read her morning lesson, she sat down to work, and only exclaiming, "What a pain in my head," expired instantly. During her last years, next to her children, her delight was in an orphan asylum over which she presided; and, upon my first visit to her fresh grave I found these orphan mourners gathered around it, and weeping as for a mother gone—a memorial more precious far, than the jewels of a queen. She was one of many duplicates of Solomon's inspired conception of a true woman—concerning whom we might almost think he despaired of finding even one. The inspiration, however, was not to illustrate their scarcity, but to magnify their virtues. Those whom he calls virtuous are those in whom moral courage, adequate to life's demands, abounds, such as meet its emergencies with prompt executive firmness and skill. The price of such a woman, he says, "is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil." All this I realized in her whom I wedded.

I will be pardoned for thus introducing my deceased wife into this letter. It is due to her memory; and my apology is, that much of the credit awarded me in these days when I was a much more abundant, was due to her. It is truthfully said that there being a way is of no avail, unless there be a will; and it may be as truthfully said that where there is a will without a way, nothing can be effected. But my ladyless nursery, pantry, everything conspired to its accomplishment. I had the will, and she made the way. If half sick, and open to persuasion to be up, she was up early, getting everything ready, and with a thousand winning ways persuaded me off—always adding: "I can hurt anything better than to appear to disappoint a congregation." Of such a wife Solomon says: "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." And it seems to me I might complete the quotation: "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." But I would not say here what I always felt in my heart. I am recalling those precious memories because I want a reason for saying to my friends that the wives of itinerant Methodist preachers are models of womanly glory, whose husband and wife are cast in the same grand mould of self-sacrifice for Christ. It is characteristic of a true woman that, when she accepts the sphere of an itinerant minister's wife, she intends to fill it; and there are now in this connection many of the finest illustrations of womanly greatness and true moral worth to be found in the sex. I will, therefore, only say this much more: A woman who would marry an itinerant Methodist preacher without intending to add to his usefulness is—well, simply a human creature of the feminine gender. But the class described by Solomon have said of a consistent wife: "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." Many of them are living—a benediction to their husbands and a blessing to the Church of God. Many have passed away—praise to their memory and honor to their dust.

In I live until May next, I shall have been an uncompanioned pilgrim for twenty-five years. During most of this time I have filled up the chasm which death made in my life by a mere unrestrained itinerancy. My children being grown and married, I dissipated my sorrows and dispelled my loneliness by a monotony of one place by constant change of associates—all loving and kind. By the blessing of my Heavenly Father I was effective for twenty-three of these years, and labored all over my conference. But now I am no longer able to see or to serve my friends except by this salutation of well-tempered love.

My ninety-first birthday was celebrated yesterday at Sunshine, by a family reunion of forty loving hearts—twenty-one great-grandchildren. Of course, it was a lively time, but a sweet one so; there was nothing but gushing joyousness and dispelled loneliness and

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT IN MR. FULLERTON'S HANDS.

Continued from Fourth Page.

covered him up the last time he was here, and said whenever we could not quiet him to send for him, and he would come."

Do you recollect that visit? A.—I do not recollect it; no, Sir.

Q.—Don you recollect kissing Mrs. Tilton on that visit? A.—I do not remember the visit.

Q.—Don't recollect it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the duration of your visits when you went there? A.—From five minutes to half or three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Not longer than that? A.—I don't recollect; I should say that would be a fair statement of their duration.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read—

Mr. Beecher (interrupting)—Yes, I recollect now—sometimes an hour.

CORRESPONDING WITH MRS. TILTON WHEN SHE WAS FROM HOME.

Q.—Did you correspond with Mrs. Tilton in her absence? A.—In her absence?

Q.—Yes, from New-York or Brooklyn? A.—I do not recollect that I corresponded with her more than once—that is, that I wrote to her more than once—and I cannot say positively about that.

Q.—Where was she when you think you wrote to her? A.—I think I wrote to her when she was at Marietta.

Q.—Did you keep a copy of your letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you write to her while she was at Monticello? A.—I do not think I did, but I may have done so.

Mr. Fullerton—I read from Exhibit No. 100, Aug. 16, 1869, dated Monticello:

"Mr. Beecher wrote me a very simple, characteristic letter, which I would inclose, save for the fear you would lose it."

Do you recollect that instance? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect it any better now.

Q.—Have you any doubt that that was true? A.—Not if Elizabeth Tilton said so.

Q.—I understand you to say, Mr. Beecher, that you were in the City of Brooklyn on the 10th of October, 1847?

Mr. Morris—1868.

Mr. Fullerton—1868, I mean; 1868. How do you recollect that you were in town on that day? A.—Well, Sir, I only recollect now because my attention has been called to it, and I refreshed my memory by conversation and documents, and my refreshed memory is that I was in town.

Q.—And you recollect, I believe, of being in town also on the 17th of the same month? A.—In the same way; I remember it.

OLD MRS. TILTON VISIT HIM DURING MRS. BEECHER'S ABSENCE!

Q.—Yes? Did Mrs. Tilton ever visit you at your house during Mrs. Beecher's absence? A.—I don't recollect that she ever did.

Q.—Will you swear that she did not visit your house? A.—I will not.

Q.—Can you say that she did not visit your house on the 17th of October, 1868? A.—I cannot say so, Sir, but I do not recollect that she did.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not you visited Mrs. Tilton on the 10th of October at her own dwelling? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—Can you say that you did not? A.—I cannot.

THE INTERVIEW AT WHICH BOWEN DELIVERED THE LETTER.

Mr. Fullerton—I now come to the letter of the 26th of December, 1870. Mr. Beecher, where were you when Mr. Bowen delivered that letter to you? A.—At my house.

Q.—And on what day of the month was it? A.—I think it was the 30th, Sir.

Q.—On the day the letter bears date? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was that date. I say I think, because it is a question in my mind whether it was the 26th or 30th; I incline to believe it was the 30th.

Q.—What degree of intimacy had existed between you and Mr. Bowen just prior to the delivery of that letter by him to you? A.—Very little. There had been—there had been an intercourse between us.

Q.—Well, of what character? A.—Mostly an intercourse in relation to public affairs.

Q.—Had you exchanged friendly visits? A.—I had been at his invitation at his house in Woodstock, in order to see persons when Gen. Grant made his visit there.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think that was in the Summer of 1870, and Mr. Bowen requested me to be one of his guests.

Q.—Was there not a coolness existing between you and Mr. Bowen just prior to the 26th of December, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir; on my part.

Q.—Yes. Had he visited you at your dwelling in Brooklyn? A.—He had not.

Q.—Are you quite sure— A.—I will not say never, but I will say it was not in haste.

Q.—Are you quite sure this letter was delivered at your dwelling in Brooklyn? A.—I am. Q.—Or was it delivered at Mr. Freeland's house? A.—No, Sir; at my house.

Q.—At your house; how far apart did you and Mr. Bowen live at that time? A.—Well, about a block, or a block and a half.

Q.—Did you not think it was somewhat strange that he should be the bearer of a letter from Theodore Tilton to you? A.—In the first instance?

Q.—Yes. A.—No.

Q.—Had he been in the habit of performing the office of post-man, or anything of that kind? A.—He had not, Sir; but we can never tell what a man may do.

Q.—I keep finding that out. Did you read the letter in his presence? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Was it sealed or unsealed? A.—It was sealed.

Q.—Are you quite sure he said to you that he did not know the contents of that letter? A.—I am.

Q.—And what did you do immediately after reading it? A.—Do you mean what did I say? I said nothing, except to express myself.

Q.—Well, then, why don't you tell me what you said? A.—That I will do with pleasure, Sir; I said, "This is sheer insanity; this man is crazy," or words to that effect.

Q.—Is that all? A.—That was my remark.

Q.—What did Mr. Bowen say? A.—Mr. Bowen then said that he was not aware what the contents were; that he had merely taken it at Mr. Tilton's request, as he was on his way home, and that was the substance of his remarks.

Q.—Were you satisfied with that explanation? A.—Of course I was.

Q.—Well, did you have any further conversation in respect to that letter and its contents that evening? A.—I do not think I did, Sir.

Q.—What was your answer? A.—I do not think I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did you learn from Mr. Bowen where he had been? You say he left the letter on his way home? A.—I cannot say that I learned from him; I know what my impression was.

Q.—Well, what conversation did you have with Mr. Bowen that evening after the reading of that letter? A.—Our conversation turned entirely upon Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, that is a mere commencement. A.—I did not understand that you wished me to answer—

Q.—What conversation did you have with Mr. Bowen that evening? A.—I beg your pardon, Sir. Well, do you wish me to state it in the whole, as near as I can recall it?

A.—I want you to state what conversation you had with Mr. Bowen that evening in regard to that letter? A.—Yes, Sir; I understand you now; well, Sir, I, handing the letter to Mr. Bowen after reading it, he then, I think, himself—am I to tell his conversation, too?

Q.—I want you to tell what conversation you had with Mr. Bowen that evening in res, ect to that letter? A.—Oh, I have told you the conversation that we had respecting that letter.

Q.—Well, subsequent to the receiving of that letter what conversation did you have? A.—After the letter was laid aside we proceeded to talk upon Mr. Tilton and his relations—

Mr. Beach—Oh, well.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to know what was said. You are giving me the subject of the conversation without giving me the conversation itself. A.—I will try to give the substance.

Q.—What is the text? I want to know the sermon? [Laughter.] A.—Well, Sir; now I will preach. [Renewed merriment.] Well, the conversation—I am trying to think whether it began with me or with him. [Pausing.] He said that he had been having an interview with Mr. Tilton, and the—what the steps of the conversation were that led to it I cannot tell you, but it came to this: He began to tell me about the steps which he had taken to dispossess Mr. Tilton of his editorial position—

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, don't you see? he *began* to tell you about something. A.—He told me about it.

Q.—Well, well, tell me what he said, as near the substance of it. A.—He said in substance that he found that the paper had been injured by Mr. Tilton's editorial course. That was the substance. And he had at last been obliged reluctantly to dispossess him from the editorial chair, but that he thought he could retain his services as contributor and make him almost as useful as if he were editor—or in substance that. That no sooner, however, has it become known that he and Mr. Tilton had so far disagreed as that he had been put a contributor rather than editor than he was congratulated by various friends, and that they began to tell him stories about Mr. Tilton which astonished him, and that he was annoyed to find how many persons knew things ill of him. He made the remark that the stories poured in on him like clouds. He went on to instance many of them. He alluded to the Winsted affair; he alluded to an affair in the North-west, which he did not go into nor explain. He gave me an account of an occurrence that took place in his own office. I also expressed to him my astonishment, and said that it was painfully verified in some knowledge that had been conveyed to me. I told him of the visit that had been made to me by Bessie Turner, and the substance of her statement. I told him that there were rumors afloat respecting another person, which I heard of from various sides, but I did not know how much truth there was in them, and that I had always hoped for the best in regard to such things. He then went on to say that Mr. Tilton was no friend of mine; that when he was discussing with Mr. Tilton the subject of his changed relation in the paper, Mr. Tilton's expressions and manner indicated great feeling against me. I expressed my feelings about Mr. Tilton, my long acquaintance with him, my exceeding regrets at the way things were shaping themselves; I told him that I thought that his relations to the *Independent*—that his judgment in regard to that—that I had been of opinion for some time that Mr. Tilton's relations as editor were taking the paper out of the old denominational channels of its financial matters I knew nothing; that that paper always—its interests were always dear to me, because of my long connection with it from its foundation, and that my impression was that he scarcely would stop with Mr. Tilton upon the contributor platform; he then spoke of the Brooklyn *Union*, and said that he had been turning it in his mind whether he could continue him there even, and made some statements which I cannot recall; I said that it did not seem to me that a man that was tainted could prosper any paper of his, and that I did not believe that Mr. Tilton was a man that could work with men unless he led them, and that as a conductor of the Republican journal in Brooklyn I thought he would be impracticable, and would be getting the paper into trouble continually; we then returned to some topics again touching morals, and I said that my wife was better acquainted than I was with some parts of Mr. Tilton's alleged history, and that if he would see her I thought it would, perhaps, give him some light. With that, or soon after, he left, shaking hands with me very cordially, saying that he should be my friend whatever might happen as the result of this message. That is substantially, as near as I can just now recall it.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen speak of letters which he had received upon the subject of Mr. Tilton's position? A.—I do not recall that definitely.

Q.—Did he state that he had held personal interviews with anybody upon the subject. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he stated with whom? A.—I don't know but he may, but I do not recall anybody.

Q.—And you believe what Mr. Bowen told you, or not? Did you not? A.—I did.

Q.—And the observation that you made in regard to the propriety of continuing him as editor or contributor of the *Independent* was in good faith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the result of your best judgment formed at that time? A.—At that time.

Q.—What you said in regard to his ability to conduct the Brooklyn *Union* in harmony with the party which it represented was also in good faith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You believed what you said at the time, did you not? A.—Of course I did.

Q.—How, Sir? A.—Of course I did.

Q.—Yes. Sir was a friendly interview between you and Mr. Bowen? A.—And Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Where you talked freely with Mr. Tilton? A.—We did.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, what feeling did that letter of the 26th, written by Mr. Tilton to you, commanding that you should leave the pulpit and quit Brooklyn excite in you? A.—Well, it excited in me the feeling that the man was beside himself.

Q.—Did you feel that it was an insult? A.—Yes, Sir; certainly, in that category, I should say.

Q.—Yes, Sir; You did not know of any cause that he had for making that demand upon you, did you? A.—No justifying cause.

Q.—And therefore you felt indignant that he wrote you such a letter and sent it in that way, did you? A.—I was greatly surprised, Sir.

Q.—Well, leave the surprise out until we get through with the indignation. I ask you whether you did not feel indignant? A.—Pure and simple?

Q.—Did you feel indignant? A.—A part of it was indignation, Sir.

Q.—Yes, Sir. Did you feel angry? A.—No, Sir; indignation—

Q.—Did you take any step after the receipt of that letter and the interview with Mr. Bowen to ascertain what Mr. Bowen meant by that demand? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not go to see him? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, did you communicate with him? A.—I did not.

Q.—In any way? A.—In no way.

Q.—You took no measures, adopted no means, of ascertaining what the interpretation of that was? A.—None whatever, Sir.

Q.—You settled down upon your indignation? A.—Oh no, Sir; [laughing] I settled down on my work.

Q.—On your work; very well. Now, when did you next see Mr. Tilton? A.—I think the next time I saw Mr. Tilton was at his—at Mr. Moulton's house on the 30th of December.

Q.—Or the same month? A.—Of the same month; yes, Sir.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON.

Q.—I think you have stated that Mr. Moulton called upon you with a message from Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And I believe it was on Friday night? A.—On Friday night; yes, Sir.

Q.—That had you last seen Mr. Moulton before that? A.—Well, Sir, I cannot exactly say; but my impression is that I had not seen him since 1869, if that was the time when I sat to Mr. Page.

Q.—Then you were not intimate with him, were you? A.—No, Sir; I was acquainted with him, but not intimate.

Q.—You never exchanged calls with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Somewhat surprised to see him come in that night? A.—Oh, no, Sir; not at all surprised.

Q.—You had not been expecting him? A.—I don't expect one in 10,000 that call.

Q.—Well, what did he say to you when he came in, Mr. Beecher? A.—"Good evening, Sir."

Q.—Well, what followed that? A.—Well, Sir, I said "Good evening," too. [Laughter.]

The Court—Gentlemen, will you please be quiet?

Mr. Beecher—And, then, do you wish me to state the substance of the whole interview?

Mr. Fullerton—If I did not wish you to, Mr. Beecher, I would not ask you.

Mr. Beecher—I am so constantly afraid of doing wrong—

Mr. Fullerton—That you can't do right.

Mr. Beecher—That I do wrong in my anxiety to do right.

Mr. Fullerton—That is a rather unfortunate result.

Q.—I want you to give the whole of that interview? A.—Yes, Sir, I will.

Q.—Tax your recollection, and give us the details? A.—It was not very much.

Q.—Well, give it? A.—It was simply that Mr. Tilton had requested him to call upon me and ask me to go down and see him; that was the substance of it? I said to him, "Why, Mr. Moulton, it is my Friday night meeting, and it will be very inconvenient for me to do so;" he said in substance, "I think the matter is of sufficient importance for you to forego your meeting," and I said, "I will; I can get somebody to attend to it; Mr. Bell is near by, and I can get some one to take care of my meeting," and I either called or sent to Mr. Bell accordingly, and I accompanied him; the conversation about that—

Q.—Well, Mr. Beecher, the Friday night prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church is an important feature in its services? A.—It is now far more than then.

Q.—Was it not an important feature then? A.—It was important.

Q.—Did you not think it a little extraordinary that a man who had insulted you by the letter of the 26th should send a peremptory message to come to see him? A.—No, Sir; I thought a man who would send such a letter would send just such a message.

Q.—You thought you would leave your prayer-meeting and answer the message? A.—I determined to leave my prayer-meeting and see what he had to say.

Q.—The request was that you should go with Mr. Moulton to Mr. Moulton's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you regard Mr. Moulton at that time as a friend of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—An intimate friend? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew that he had been a classmate of Mr. Tilton's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In his early life? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not know that? A.—I knew that.

Q.—You knew that they were socially very intimate, did you not? A.—I believed that they were.

Q.—Did you suppose that Mr. Moulton knew the object for which that visit was requested? A.—I don't know that any such thought passed through my mind at the time of leaving.

Q.—Why did you not ask Mr. Moulton what Mr. Tilton wanted, to see whether he knew? A.—I can only say I did not.

Q.—Well, did you get some body to attend the prayer-meeting in your place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you went off at the beck of the man who insulted you on the 26th, to know what he wanted? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Now what was the manner of Mr. Moulton when he came there? A.—That of a gentleman.

Q.—Well, a gentleman can sometimes be excited and be a gentleman still. Was he excited? A.—No; not any external excitement.

Q.—Was there any internal excitement? A.—He had the manner of a man that felt that he had an important errand.

Q.—Yes, and how did he manifest that? A.—By his tones; by his general manner.

Q.—Something a little peremptory in his tone? A.—Oh, no; but there was something that conveyed to me the idea that he felt it to be very important.

Q.—Did you regard it as particularly important? A.—I could tell better after I heard it; I thought it of sufficient importance to go.

Q.—You thought it of sufficient importance to go? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything in the manner of Mr. Moulton on that occasion which attracted your attention or excited your observation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—It was that he had brought me the message in a very earnest manner.

Q.—In a very earnest manner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did his earnestness manifest itself? A.—In tones and general demeanor.

Q.—Talk loud? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Excited? A.—No, Sir; he was a gentleman.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, gentlemen talk loud and excited sometimes.

Mr. Beecher—But then they are not gentlemen.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh! yes, they are.

Mr. Beecher—That is the exceptional part of the—. We all of us show some sparks occasionally.

Q.—Let me read to you and see if you recognize the description given of this meeting: "On Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, 1870, about seven o'clock——." This ought to be Friday evening.

Mr. Beecher—There are a great many errors in that book you are reading.

Mr. Beach—We are only reading to refresh your memory.

Mr. Fullerton, reading:

"About 7 o'clock Mr. Moulton called at my house, and with intense earnestness, said, 'I wish you would go with me to see Mr. Tilton.' I replied that I could not then, as I was just going to my prayer-meeting. With the most positive manner he said, 'You must go; somebody else will take care of the meeting.'"

Do you recollect that that was about the way it occurred at the time? A.—His tone and emphasis were not like yours, Sir.

Q.—He did not say you *must* go? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say you must *go?* [Emphasis on go.] A.—No, no; neither.

Q.—Is that the description of the occurrence that evening without the emphasis? A.—That is one description of it.

Q.—Given by whom? A.—I suppose it was given by Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—Was it correct? A.—According to the best of my recollection then.

Q.—You don't recollect any better now? A.—I recollect as I have now stated it.

Q.—That was your account once? A.—I suppose it to be so, if it was the account given before the committee.

Q.—Well, then, you left, did you, and went with him? A.—I left and went with him.

Q.—Well, how did you get Mr. Bell to take charge of your prayer-meeting? A.—I don't know whether I sent word with one of the boys or whether I called at the door; I had to go past the door.

Q.—What was your object in going down to Mr. Tilton? A.—To see what Mr. Tilton had for his object in sending for me.

Q.—You did not surmise that object, I suppose? A.—I suspected many things, Sir. I thought very likely the letter of the 26th would come up.

Q.—Why did you not say to Mr. Moulton, "I will call to-morrow, or some other day"? A.—Possibly that might be a wiser course, but it is not the course I pursued.

Mr. Fullerton—I have not asked you about the wisdom of it; I have made up my mind about that. I asked you why you did not? A.—I can't say why I did not, except that it did not occur to me.

Q.—You went right away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Moulton's house? A.—I did, Sir, as I supposed and suppose.

Q.—And you went in company with Mr. Moulton? A.—In company with Mr. Moulton, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect what time of the evening this was, Mr. Beecher? A.—I should say not far from 7 o'clock, Sir.

Q.—And how far did you live then from Mr. Moulton's? A.—Mr. Moulton then lived four doors below St. Anne's Church on Clinton street, if you are familiar with Brooklyn you will know the location.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not; I am afraid I will become so.

Mr. Beecher—I shall be very happy to have you become more so.

Q.—Do you recollect the character of the night? A.—It was a snowy, stormy night.

Q.—A very inclement night? A.—It was an inclement night.

Q.—Did you have an umbrella? A.—I suspect not; I usually take none.

Q.—Don't you recollect that you got very wet going there? A.—No, Sir, I don't.

Q.—Don't you recollect that you complained of the storm going down? A.—I don't, at least I don't think I did.

Q.—Well, from the time you left your house until you arrived at the house of Mr. Moulton, what occurred between you and Mr. Moulton? A.—Well, Sir, I cannot recall any considerable conversation between Mr. Moulton and me on the way down there, but I have an indistinct recollection of some conversation respecting Mr. Bowen; but whether it was on the way down or between Mr. Moulton's and Mr. Tilton's, or on the way back or all of them together I cannot very well separate in my mind; that Mr. Moulton did not walk mutely by me I have a very strong impression, and that he conversed with me, but that it did not relate to the errand; I also recollect because when I reached about Montague street or Remsen street I asked him what it was that Mr. Tilton wanted to see me for, and he said Mr. Tilton would state it when I reached the house, or to that substance.

Q.—And what was his manner and tone when he said that? A.—There was nothing very special; it was an one gentlemen would say to another.

Q.—Was it not rather peremptory in its style? A.—Oh, no; it was more the style of a man that, in a gentlemanly way, defers the request, refuses a request for information.

Q.—Did you infer from his answer, namely, "Mr. Tilton will inform you when you get there," that he knew what the object of the meeting was? A.—I don't know that I inferred one thing or another; I inferred that he did not wish to converse on that subject.

Q.—Well, what inference did you draw from that? A.—I don't think that I carried it further; the train of thought probably ceased there.

Q.—Did not Mr. Moulton, on the way from your house to his house, say to you in substance, "He wishes to see you about your relations with his wife, Elizabeth?" A.—He never used such a word.

Q.—Did he say in substance that he wished to see you in regard to domestic difficulties? A.—He did not.

Q.—And you were there in entire ignorance of the object of that visit, so far as what Mr. Moulton said, were you? A.—I can't say decisively that I was; I was going from my house with Mr. Moulton, and I was absolutely ignorant—

Q.—I am asking you as far as Mr. Moulton said anything? A.—I am replying to that, and so far as he said anything to me disclosing the object that Mr. Tilton had I was in profound ignorance.

Q.—Do you recollect, before you started from your house, that you told any one where you were going? A.—I do not.

Q.—Were any members of your family at home that night? A.—I know nothing to the contrary; I do not recall—

Q.—Did you see Mr. Bell? A.—I do not recollect whether I saw him or not; I heard afterward that he presided at the meeting.

Q.—But you do not recollect of seeing him? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect of seeing or communicating with any member of your family or any other person, after receiving this message from Mr. Moulton, and before going to Mr. Moulton's house? A.—My mind is unsettled between the two—whether I sent one of the boys, or whether I called myself, but I cannot determine which it was.

Q.—Do you remember of giving any reason to anybody that night why you should leave your prayer-meeting and go to Mr. Moulton's? A.—I do not recollect of giving any reason.

Q.—To any one? A.—To any one.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if your Honor please, before going into that interview at the house, I think we had better take a little rest.

The court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Quicksilver	19¾	100	Union Pacific	71½
100	do	20	200	do	71⅝
600	do	21	500	do	71¼
500	Western Un	77⅜	100	do	71⅛
100	do	77⅝	500	do	71
3,700	do	77¼	100	do	70¾
100	Rock Island	103⅜	100	do	70⅞
23	do	103	500	do	70¾
45	N. Y. C. & Hud	101⅜	100	do	70⅝
300	Pacific Mail	43⅜	850	do	71
500	do	43⅛	500	do	71
1,600	do	43⅝	100	do	71¼
600	do	43⅜	100	do	71
200	do	43⅜	300	do	71⅛
400	do	43⅝	500	do	71¼
900	do	43¾	100	do	71⅛
1,100	do	43⅞	500	do	71¼
1,200	do	43¾	400	do	71⅛
200	do	43⅞	200	do	71
1,100	do	43⅞	800	do	71⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo	27½	500	do	71⅜
2,000	Erie Railway	30½	500	do	71⅜
600	do	30⅝	500	do	71⅜
900	do	30⅜	1,100	do	71⅜
600	do	30⅝	1,000	do	71⅝
500	do	30⅜	100	Tol. & Wabash	15¾
300	do	30⅜	200	do	15¾
100	do	30½	100	do	15½
300	do	30⅜	500	do	15¾
2,300	do	30⅜	600	do	15⅝
700	do	30⅜	100	do	15⅝
800	do	30⅞	100	do	15⅝
900	do	30⅞	50	do	15¼
100	Lake Shore	74⅝	200	do	15¼
200	do	74¾	100	do	15⅜
200	do	74⅜	50	Ohio & Miss	28⅜
5	do	74⅜	300	do	28
500	do	74½	100	do	27¾
300	do	74⅜	100	do	27⅝
100	North-western	85⅛	200	do	28
100	do	85⅜	900	do	28
100	do	85⅜	1,200	St. Paul	39¼
100	do	85⅛	200	do	39⅜
200	do	85¼	100	At. & Pac. Pref	13⅞
100	do	85¼	5	Chi. & Alton	102⅜
700	do	85⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	12.12½	
2,000	do	12.11¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20's, '62	12.11⅜	
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	12.12⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N	12.12⅞	
$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	12.15⅜	
10,000	do	12.12⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40	11.16⅜	
12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	12.11.14⅞	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	12.11.16½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

5,000	Tenn. 6s, o.x.c.	54	20	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101¾
3,000	do. b. c.	54¼	300	do	101⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n.x.c.	53⅜	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	74⅝
9,000	do. do.	53¾	100	do	74⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	53	1300	do	74⅝
11,000	C., R.I. & P. 7s	108¼	100	Panama	121½
5,000	do. b. c.	108½	300	do	122
14,000	Mil. & St. P. 7s	84	100	Erie Railway	31⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. G. Bds.	83	2100	do	31
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d	102¾	100	do	30⅞
6,000	do. w. s.	103	1700	do	31
5,000	N. J. C. 1st c. b. c.	105⅜	900	do	31⅛
5,000	do. do.	105⅝	3300	do	31⅜
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	88	2000	do	31
1,000	do. b. c.	89½	1100	do	31
1,000	L. S. 2d Con. C.	93¾	1100	do	30⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	113½	600	do	31
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83, R. e.	101½	3200	do	31⅛
3,000	C. P. Gold Bds.	90⅝	900	do	31⅜
1,000	C. P. 1st, S. J. B.	80½	200	do	31⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	89⅝	50	Illinois Cen	93.102
9,000	do	99½	30	C. & Pitts. Guar	92¾
10,000	do. b. c.	99⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	45¼
39,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	93¼	400	do	45⅛
14,000	C. & P. C. S. F.	100	200	do	45¼
11,000	C. & I. C. 1st	50¾	200	Union Pac. b. c.	71¾
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	90	100	do. c.	71⅜
1,000	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	63	500	do. c.	71⅜
3,000	Mich. S. 2d	103¼	600	do. c.	71⅜
2,000	T. & W. Con. C.	40⅝	100	do. c.	71⅜
3,000	do.	40⅞	100	do. c.	71⅜
5,000	C. S. 1st, in. C.	51⅜	200	do. c.	71⅜
100	Rock Island	103⅜	100	do. c.	71⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	2½	1300	do.	71⅜
100	do.	2½	700	do.	71⅜
100	do.	2½	100	do.	71⅜
200	do.	2½	200	do.	72⅛
100	do.	2½	200	do.	72
100	do.	2½	200	do.	72⅛
200	Del., L. & W. b. c.	114¼	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	53⅜
25	C. & Alt. Pf. b. c.	108⅜	100	do.	53⅝
100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	28⅜	100	do.	53⅜
300	do.	28¼	100	T. W. & W. b. c.	15⅜
100	H. & St. J. b. c.	87½	100	do.	15⅜
50	Mor. & Es. b. c.	100¼	100	do.	15⅜
100	P. R. of Mo. o. c.	47⅜	500	do.	15¼
200	do.	47⅝	500	do.	15¼
200	Kan. Pac. b. c.	8⅝	100	do.	15⅛
200	do.	8⅝	200	do.	15
200	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	74⅜	100	do.	15⅛
100	N. J. Cen. b. c.	115⅜	2000	do.	15

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Cen. Pacific C. & Oregon B.	88⅜	1000	Union Pac.	71⅛
200	Quicksilver	20⅛	500	do	71⅛
100	A. & P. Tel.	26⅜	200	do	71¼
700	Pacific Mail	43⅞	400	do	71⅛
100	do	43⅝	700	do	71⅜
300	Western Union	77⅝	900	do	71
100	do	77⅜	500	do	70⅝
400	do	77⅜	700	do	70⅝
100	Lake Shore	74⅝	500	do	70⅜
200	do	74⅜	1500	do	70⅝
200	do	74⅜	100	do	70⅝
500	Erie Railway	30⅜	100	do	70⅝
100	do	30⅜	1900	do	71
100	do	30⅜	600	do	71⅛
200	do	30⅜	600	do	71⅛
500	do	30⅜	1000	do	71⅜
500	do	30⅜	1000	do	71⅛
600	do	30⅜	200	do	71⅛
100	North-western	85⅜	100	do	71⅜
400	do	85⅜	500	do	71⅜
400	do	85⅜	100	do	71⅜
100	do	85⅜	1000	do	71⅜
100	do	85⅜	100	do	71⅜
300	do	85⅜	100	do	71⅜
100	do	85⅜	1000	do	71⅜
100	do	85⅜	100	do	71⅜
100	do	85⅜	100	do	71⅜
100	do	85⅜	100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday,) April 13, in spite of the storm, was large, most of those present being drawn together by the interest felt in the result of the Ferris sale. An indisposition was evinced, however, to bid on the lots offered, and as consequence only seven were disposed of when the further sale was postponed to day 12. The following is a review in brief of the entire business of the day transacted:

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, sold seven lots as follow: One lot, 25.8 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-first street, $19,250, bought by Griffith Rowe; one lot, 25.6 by 100, on Eighth avenue, adjoining above, $12,600, same buyer; one lot, same size, adjoining, $12,000, R. H. Arkenburg, Jr.; one lot, same size, adjoining, $12,400, M. Bird; one lot, 19 by 102.2 by 29.7 by —, on West Eighty-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, $6,050, G. H. Poole; and two lots together, forming a plot in size 40.3 by 102.2 by 34.2 by —, on West Eighty-second street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, $3,200 each, bought by S. H. Arkenburg, Jr. The balance of the lots billed for sale were then withdrawn, and the auction adjourned to May 12. Of the three lots on Madison avenue, west side, south of Fifty-eighth street, offered for sale at public auction, one was knocked down at $25,000, but not sold. The lots on West Seventy-seventh street, west of Eighth avenue, were not offered. The legal sale by the same firm, of a house and lot on West Eighty-third street, east of Ninth avenue, was adjourned to the 20th inst.

James M. Miller, at an Executor's sale, to close estate of Samuel Cochran, deceased, disposed of the following property: Two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West One Hundred and Seventh street, north side, 475 feet east of Eleventh avenue, sold for $2,320 each, to Thomas E. Foran; three full lots on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue, sold for $2,850 each, to S. Cohen; three full lots on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue, in rear of above, sold for $1,650 each, to same buyer, and three lots, each 25 by 107.2, on Dean street, south side, 275 feet east of Paca avenue, Brooklyn, sold for $385 each, to John Curry. Mr. Miller also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, ten lots, together in size 201.10 by 80, on Second avenue, east side, forming the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, for $87,750, the aggregate, the purchaser being C. B. Drew. (The corner lots, each 20.11 by 80, brought $5,700 and $6,200, respectively, and the interior lots, each 20 by 80, prices varying from $2,650 to $4,000 a piece.) The same auctioneer also sold at public auction one lot 22.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 80 feet east of Second avenue, for $3,250, to R. E. Mount.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 73, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 330 West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 350 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $19,000, to Robert Irwin.

Samuel A. Steele, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 16.5 by 98.9, on East Thirty-first street, north side, 216.8 feet east of Second avenue, for $11,700, the buyer being Henry Hilton.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, at public auction, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, north side, 250 feet west of Third avenue, for $4,700 each, to W. C. Bowd; a house, with lot, No. 163 East Ninetieth street, adjoining above, billed for sale by the same firm, was not disposed of.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 102.2, one on West Eighty-first street, north side, and the other on West Eighty-first street, south side, in rear, 350 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $5,000, the purchaser being N. Blunt.

George H. Scott offered at public auction the three-story brick house, with lot, No. 7 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Canal streets, which was withdrawn upon a bid of $7,500, and the auction adjourned to the 21st inst.

The leasehold property on West Twenty-first street, east of Eighth avenue, noticed for sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a legal order, was not offered, the Referee not putting in an appearance.

Orville G. Bennet sold at public auction a three-story frame house, 35 by 35, with one acre of land, located at Brook lale, Great Neck, Long Island, for $8,500, to J. R. Borrell, and this sale closed the day's business.

At Morrisania, on Monday, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold a plot of land, 50 by 95 by 51 by 49, on Washington avenue, east side, running through to the Boston road, 100 feet north of Boyler street, Melrose, Twenty-third Ward, for $2,625, to T. Hunt.

Messrs. Duggin & Crossman have sold at private contract the new four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 18 East Fifty-seventh street, adjoining the house sold a day or two since, for $75,000 cash, to Mr. Joseph Sicefie.

We would call attention to the advertisement in our business columns of the desirable houses and lots on West Ninety-second street, west of Eighth avenue, offered for sale at private contract. Information concerning terms, &c., can be had of Sidney C. Smith, No. 141 West Forty-fifth street, or of James M. Harrismone & Co., No. 35 Broad street.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions, as announced, are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Mary E. Ungrich, deceased, of the following valuable property: One four-story brick store and dwelling with lot 22 by 68.6, No. 415 Seventh avenue, east side, 24.5 feet south of Thirty-third street; one three-story brick houses, (front and rear,) with lot 20.10 by 46.5, (rear line 31.6 feet,) No. 153 West Thirty-third street, south side, 78.6 feet east of Seventh avenue; two four-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots each 25 by 72, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of the seventeenth and Twenty-eighth street; two lots, each 25 by 80, on Eighth avenue, adjoining above; one stable, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and a plot of land, 172 by 200 by 172 by 217, located at West Hoboken and situate on Bergen Wood avenue, east side, directly opposite the United Schutzen Park. Also, Executor's sale, to close estate of William S. Hunt, deceased, of the three-story brick factory, with piot 50 by 82, Nos. 326 and 328 West Twenty-first street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Also, similar sale, to close estate of Robert Gillen, deceased, of the two lots, each 20.8 by about 74, with old buildings thereon, Nos. 322 and 324 Madison street, south side, 40.8 feet east of Gouverneur street. Also, public sale of the four-story brick house, No. 66 South Fifth avenue, west side, 98 feet north of Houston street, embracing one lot, 25 by 75, with a four-story brick front house on the front thereof and a three-story frame building in rear.

By William Kennedy, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.10 by 100, No. 332 West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 348 feet east of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, south side, 234 feet east of Third avenue. Lease dated March 1, 1867; term 21 years; ground rent, $200 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Washington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 80, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 50 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 25 Spring street, north side, 40.6 feet east of Mulberry street, comprising one lot, 20 by 23.3 by 124, with a three-story and attic brick-front house upon the front thereof and a five-story brick tenement-house in the rear.

By Benjamin W. Hitchcock, at Flushing, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 P. M., public auction sale of a choice cluster of thirty-two lots, being of the unsold portion of the well-known Leggett estate. The lots are located in the midst of first-class improvements, situated on Main, Amity, and Locust streets, and the proposed sale is one which really deserves the notice of investors in suburban property.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot on 8th av., n. w. corner of 81st st., 25x100 ..... $19,250
1 lot on 8th av., w. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 81st st., adjoining above, 25.6x100 12,600
1 lot on 8th av., w. s., adjoining above, same size 12,000
1 lot on 8th av., w. s., adjoining above, same size 12,400
1 lot on West 81st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 19.3x102.2x29.7 6,050
2 lots on West 82d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., together in size 40.3x102.2x34.2x—, $3,200 each 6,400

By James M. Miller.

2 lots on West 81st st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 11th av., each 25x100.5, $2,300 each $4,600
3 lots on West 116th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., each 25x100.10, $2,850 each 8,550
3 lots on West 117th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., each 25x100.10, $1,550 each 4,950
1 lot on 2d av., n. e. corner of 122d st., 20.11x80 5,700
1 lot on 2d av., e. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 122d st., 20x80 3,500
2 lots on 2d av., e. s., adjoining above, same size, $3,000 each 6,000
1 lot on 2d av., e. s., adjoining above, same size 3,050
1 lot on 2d av., e. s., adjoining above, same size 3,000
1 lot on 2d av., e. s., adjoining above, same size 3,200
1 lot on 2d av., e. s., adjoining above, same size 3,500
2 lots on 2d av., e. s., adjoining, same size, $2,000 each 4,000
1 lot on 2d av., e. s., corner of 123d st., adjoining above, 20.11x80 6,200
1 lot on East 122d st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.8x109.11 3,250

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 339 West 34th st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 20x98.9, house 73 ft. deep $19,000

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 30th st., n. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 18.9x98.9 ..... $11,700

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

2 lots, East 90th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., each 25x100.8, $4,700 each $9,400

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

2 lots, one on West 80th st., n. s., other on West 81st st., s. s., in rear, 350 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x102.2, sold together $5,000

BROOKLYN.

By James M. Miller.

3 lots, Dean st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Paca av., each 25x107, $185 each $555

BROOKDALE, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

By Orville G. Bennett.

1 three-story frame house and one acre of land, house 35x35 ..... $8,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 12.

Cherry st., n. e. corner Dover st., 49x98.5; Rachel Collins to The New-York Bridge Company $25,000
Orchard st., w. s., (No. 29,) 24.3x100; J. Gross to C. Schmidt 29,700
Same property; C. Schmidt to Anna, wife of J. Gross 29,700
Sullivan st., e. s. s., 243.6 ft. n. e. of Prince st., 24.8x100; D. J. Marshall to John Rabenstein and G. B. Christmann 12,400
15th st., s. s., 373.7 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x93.4; W. Woodman to Sophronia A., wife of J. R. Stewart. C. F. Partridge, and Harriet E. Partridge, ¼ part 2,500
86th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 125x100.5; G. G. Tylin to C. Duggin 58,000
67th st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison av., 24x100.5; R. T. Auchmuty to F. A. Schermerhorn 35,000
67th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; J. M. Crossman and C. Duggin to G. G. Tylin.. 90,000
67th st., n. s., 219 ft. e. of 9th av., 6x100.5; S. T. Knapp to C. W. Lmyser 4,320
85th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 150x100; W. J. Sherwood to J. Burke 8,807
Lexington av., w. s., 63.1 ft. n. of 53d st., 20.10 x70; A. B. Ross to C. M. Rose 6,900
Lexington av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th st., 15x95; Charlotte A., wife of T. C. Vache, to C. E. Pardit 17,250
Railroad av., s. e. s., 191 ft. n. e. of 5th st., 50x150, Morrisania; J. D. Gifford, Referee, to German Savings Bank, Morrisania 3,500
2d av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 32d st., 25.6x72; Trustees of Julia E. Griffiths to R. H. Martin. 14,700
8th av., w. s., 66.4 ft. n. of 17th st., 20.4x100; D. Cargill to Develia L. Bradbury 15,000
8th av., e. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 142d st., 25x100; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to S. Cardwell Jr. 4,000
8th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 142d st., 25x100; same to same 4,000
8th av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 142d st., 25x100; same to same 4,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Columbia st., s. w. corner Stanton st., 25x75; Margaret Quinn to Ann P. Hilliard $3,000
45th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.5; S. Ely, Jr., to J. H. Kitchell 8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Barclay st., No. 87, 5 years, per year $5,000
Delancey st., No. 48, 10 years, per year 1,000
Duane st., No. 80, upper stories, 5 years, per year 1,000
22d st., No. 229, East, 5 years, per year 1,200
44th st., No. 235, West, 5 years, per year 2,000
66th st., No. 146, East, 1 year, per year 1,500
65th av., No. 390, store, 5 years, per year 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHAMBERS ST.,

Through to Reade st., opposite New Court-house.

For sale or to lease for a term of years, the large and valuable property Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers st., through to Nos. 37 and 39 Reade st., having a front on each street of 75 feet, and being 150 feet deep. The property is now occupied by the United States Government offices and the Law library.

For further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 4 PARK PLACE.

Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED, four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.,
or No. 35 East 17th st.,
or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

FOR SALE.—THE FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY English basement brick house No. 21 West 19th st.; possession May 1; price, $32,500. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER,
Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st. to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING ON CLINTON AV., Brooklyn, near Fulton; large square double brick house, 42 by 42 feet; grounds 50 by 200; stable in the rear on Vanderbilt av.; house complete with all modern improvements; either with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Or would exchange for a desirable house in New-York. Address Box No. 2,827.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, TWELVE rooms; gas, furnace, and sewer; good location, within twenty minutes of Wall st.; rent, $740, or will sell cheap. Apply to James Cassidy, No. 135 Front st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARMS ON GEORGE GRANT'S VICTORIA ESTATE IN KANSAS.

An opportunity is now offered to young men of means to embark in stock raising on the above property, where farms of not less than one square mile each are offered on very advantageous terms. From the character and situation of the property, the gentlemen already settled there, advantages are offered in this respect superior to those usually found in a new country. The climate is acknowledged to be the finest and most healthful in the world, and these lands are within three days by rail of New-York City. The raising of stock, ever the surest investment, will produce a complete income, and life under the naturally favorable climatic conditions of the country is by far the most enjoyable that can be chosen. From the abundance and nutritive qualities of the natural grasses of the country, affording pasturage the year round, the ordinary theory of a farmer's life as known in the East, is not required.

Circulars will be forwarded on application to Mr. GEORGE GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kansas, or to Dr. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

Reference by permission to the following gentlemen who have visited the estate, or have sons or relatives settled upon it:

John C. Gunther, Esq., No. 504 Broadway, New-York
George Moller, Esq., No. 91 Wall st., New-York.
Peter Moller, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel, New-York.
Thomas R. Clark, Esq., No. 690 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS,

situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. S. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

HOMES! RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST, side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country house at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—COUNTRY SEAT on the banks of the Hudson at Rhinebeck; eighty-five acres; beautiful river views; fine improvements; near the country seats of Messrs. Astor, Dinsmore, Garretson, Kelly, Jones. Cost over $100,000; will be sold at a great sacrifice; very little money required; large part may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. This is one of the finest places on the Hudson River. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney at law, No. 26 Broad st., or to R. J. GARRETTSON, No. 39 Nassau st.

TARRYTOWN.—BEAUTIFUL FAMILY RESIdence for sale, with all the comforts of the country, full of fruit, view of river, ten minutes from depot; trains every hour; also, a splendid mansion on Broadway, now building, that will be finished in April, with all modern improvements; easy terms. BLACKWELL & GUILD, No. 102 Liberty st., No. 68 BLACKWELL & CO., Tarrytown, or of the owner, ROBERT HAVELL, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO County, N. Y., a County Seat, situated on an elevated position, overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Terms moderate. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, or ELLWOOD & FULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler mansion and grounds containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRable house, four city lots, eighty-eight feet front, twelve rooms, cistern, water, back, steam heater; variety of fruit; four minutes walk from main depot. Apply at No. 355 Morris av., or address Post Office Box No. 4,475, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT FLUSHING, L. I.—ORVILLE G. BENNET, Auctioneer, will sell, April 15, on the premises, south side of Franklin place, 200 feet east of Jamaica avenue, that desirable two-story and attic mansard dwelling, lot 50x150; also two fine building lots adjoining. Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, one parlor suit; suits for three bedrooms; also, dining-room suit and one or two seal skin sacques, in exchange for lots, free and clear, at New-Brunswick, N. J. MADAME BLANCHARD, No. 508 West 42d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A FARM OF TWENTY-TWO ACRES NEAR Bernardsville, N. J.; good improvements; free and clear; to exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. HARVEY BAKER, No. 151 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 7TH AV., 33D ST., 8TH AV. AND 128TH ST.,
ALSO, A PLOT OF LAND AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., to be sold at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of MARTIN UNGRICH, deceased, viz:

SEVENTY AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 415 7th av., east side, 24.5 south of 33d st. Lot, 22x68.8.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots No. 156 West 33d st., in the rear of the 7th av. property.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—The two four-story brick houses (with stores) and lots on the north-west corner of 8th av. and 128th st., and two vacant lots west side of 8th av., 42 11 north of 128th st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Frame stable and lot, north side of 128th st., in the rear of the 8th av. property.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

The large plot of land on the westerly side JEANNETTE ST. and northerly side of WOOD AV., 100 feet north of Ann st., and opposite UNITED SCHUTZEN PARK.

This plot has a frontage of about 171 feet on each street, with an average depth of 308 feet.

Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. IRELAND, DECEASED.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

NORTH-WEST CORNER BEAVER AND NEW STS.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 WASHINGTON SQUARE, (Macdougal st.)

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 AMITY ST., corner South 5th av.

To be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 15,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:

BEAVER ST.—The plot of land north-west corner of Beaver and New sts., together with the four-story brick house and two-story brick stable thereon.

WASHINGTON SQUARE (Macdougal st.).—The extra-sized four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 35 Washington square, 53 feet south of West Washington place.

AMITY ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 57 Amity st., north-east corner of South 5th av.

BRADBURY C. CHETWOOD, Esq., Referee.
GEORGE GOLDTHORP, Esq.,
Pitt's Alley., Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty st.

Maps at office of auctioneer, 128 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

PEREMPTORY SALE.

SIXTH AVENUE.—The two very elegant and completely finished first-class four-story and cellar Nova Scotia French flat houses and stores, with every modern improvement and comfort for families, between 55th and 56th sts., and known as Nos. 999 and 1,001 6th av.; each house 25x60x70.

No. 102 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, 74 feet west of 6th av.—Complete and superior finished four-story French flat house, with every improvement; lot 50x100.5; location choice.

No. 217 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, near 3d av.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements; stable and carriage-house on rear; lot 23x99; built for owner's use.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room F.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—J. COLE, Auctioneer, will sell by public auction, at his sales-room, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, a piece of valuable garden land, in a high state of cultivation, containing about three and six-tenths acres. It is also finely located for building purposes; will cut into lots to a very good advantage; bounded on its two ends by two different highways, the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad uses a part of one highway; twenty yards from railroad station; three minutes' walk from the bay shore; half a mile from the Bath Hotel; a few yards from the Summer residences of ex-Mayor Gunther, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Robert Speir, Jr., and others.

For maps and all other information apply to the auctioneer, or to the Executors at New-Utrecht.

By order of GARRET W. CROPSEY,
HARMEN CROPSEY,
Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTEEN DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON MONTAUK, BENNETT, ELDERT, SHEPHARD, LALTIC, AND BLAKE AVENUES, NEW-LOTS.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M.,
at Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New-York.

These houses are neatly built and conveniently arranged; mostly two stories, and contain seven rooms each, and in good order; neighborhood respectable, and increasing population; the access by horse car is easy, pleasant, and cheap; new lines by steam power are about being established. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Absolute sale of valuable Brooklyn property, and elegant residence at Bergen Point.

DUFFIELD TERRACE—12 first-class four-story brick French flat houses; apartments for forty-two families; every modern improvement.

TILLARY STREET.—3 lots, 25x95 each.

GOLD STREET.—1 lot, 25x100.

No 283 GOLD STREET.—Two-story frame house and lot.

No. 674 WARREN STREET.—Three-story basement and cellar brick house.

BERGEN POINT.—Beautiful house, complete improvements, and fine lots.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 60 per cent. on Mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,
NOS. 326 AND 328 WEST 21ST ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of William S. Hunt, deceased.

Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF LOTS AND BUILDINGS NOS. 322 AND 324 MADISON ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT
NO. 23 WEST 42D ST.,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert Adair, deceased, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 88 Pine st., north side, 58.11 feet west of Front st.; size 16.11x22.11½. Other particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
of house and lot No. 410 Lexington av., between 42d and 43d sts., on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 11 EAST 38TH ST.,
With Stable on rear on 39th st.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTGOMERY, HENRY, EAST 11TH STS. AND 1ST AV.,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS of JAMES MURPHY, dec'd,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 11 East 38th st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs., lot 23.9x98.9; also, the brown-stone front stable and lot No. 16 East 39th st., immediately in the rear of the 38th st. house; lot, 25x98.9.

MONTGOMERY ST.—House and lot No. 17 Montgomery st., corner of Henry st.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 234 Henry st., in the rear of the Montgomery st. house.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 240 Henry st., near Montgomery st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—Buildings and lots Nos. 311 to 333 East 11th st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—House and lot No. 342 East 11th st.

FIRST AV.—Houses and lots Nos. 173 and 175 1st av. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE KETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF 34 VALUABLE LOTS ON
1ST AV., 2D AVENUE A AND B, AND 81ST ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

FIRST AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 81st st.

FIRST AVENUE.—Three lots, west side, between 80th and 81st sts.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Three lots, south side, between 1st and 2d avs.

AVENUES A AND B AND EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Twenty-six lots, comprising the northerly half of block bounded by Avenues A and B, 80th and 81st sts.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL KEKIZEK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PEREMPTORY SALE.

79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, size 25x56x102.2, for one or more families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.

77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.

67th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GERMAN LADY, WIDOW OF A PHYSIcian, desires to take charge of a furnished house for a season, or will take a position, where respectability and responsibility are required. Address Mrs. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, without incumbrance, desires to take charge of a house for the Summer months; very best City references. Call or address 221 East 35th st., all the week.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, TO DO chamber-work and waiting; is neat, obliging, wears print dresses, and will try to retain a situation; good references; would take general work in a private family. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer, or waiting; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; two years' best City references. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., in the store near 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress; has long experience on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; first-class City reference. Call at No. 163 West 42d st., present employers.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND COMPEtent young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Address Competent, Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German woman, as chamber-maid and to wait on tables, or to take care of children; is willing to go in the country. Address or call at No. 50 East Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young German woman, who is a thoroughly competent laundress; will go to the country or in the City; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &C.—BY A Protestant desirable woman, with several years' references; is a competent nurse to take care of infant both, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND tidy young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 260 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTestant woman as chamber-maid and seams; is a thorough chamber-maid; a neat hand-sewer and hairdresser, and can wait on a lady; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is a neat sewer if required; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has got the best City reference; can be seen at her last employer's, call at No. 25 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing or waiting, or to take care of one or two children; private house only or address Ellen, No. 337 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or assist with care of grown children; operates on different machines. Call for two days at present employer's, 614 6th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, who is used to the city; is a good seamstress; would be willing to go to the country. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; has four years' reference from her last two places. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl with good City references; is willing and strong; would be willing to go to the country. Call at No. 83 Bowery or this office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY a Welsh girl, or to take care of grown children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 121 8th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 116 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist with washing or nurse; City reference. Call for two days at 327 east 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 1 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, who understands plain cooking in all its branches; also all kinds of family cooking; or would do the washing and ironing of a small family staying in the City; has best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., one flight of stairs up.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a reliable and experienced young woman who understands her business thoroughly; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is a good washer and ironer; has the best recommendations from her last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice cake, desserts, jellies, preserves, also excellent bread and biscuit, pastries, creams, &c.; unexceptionable references. Apply at Chrystie Pl., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; willing to assist in washing; also, a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress or would be willing to assist with the washing; both girls have best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; wishes to live in a private family; the country preferred; does no washing; good reference. Call at 447 West 19th st., between 9th and 10th ave.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a perfect cleanly woman; no objections to the country; satisfactory references. Address Cook, Box No. 203 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUAtion as a good plain cook, and to assist in the washing in a small private family; has good reference. Address No. 426 West 36th st., first floor, back room.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING, FOR THE City or country, by a tidy young woman; is a good family cook; a first-rate baker, and is very obliging; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 103 5th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English. Also a German cooking thoroughly; has first-class City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 849 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WELL EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN WOMAN, AS cook in a first-class family; city reference; has had several years' experience in Germany and America; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., two pair stairs, front.

COOK.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED WOMAN, in a private family; is a good cook, and has no objections to assist in the washing if required. Apply at No. 306 West 44th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; good washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 268 2d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY PERSON; IS A GOOD cook and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference; don't object to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 455 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD, PLAIN cook and assist with the washing; best reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 20th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A family in the country, as she understands milk and butter perfectly; good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in City or country. Call at No. 15 24 st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagement by the month in first-class private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; to the latest style; references given; her work can be seen. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, in first-class private families, by the month; understands all kinds of family sewing in the latest style; references given, or work can be seen. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER HAVING had several years' experience, will go out by the day in first-class families in the City would go out by the day in first-class families for the season. Call or address Miss M. F. S., No. 242 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS maker goes out by the day or week; has new spring styles; dresses made over a specialty. Call at No. 608 8th av., in cigar store.

GIRLS CAN HAVE GOOD SITUATIONS and good homes in the City or country, immediately, by inquiring at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, with a daughter eight years old, in a small private family, to do general house-work; city or country. Call for three days at No. 434 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman, strong, obliging; wears print dresses, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YANKEE GIRL OF twenty; brought up to do neat general house-work, in City or country; or chamber-work and washing, in which she has the best experience. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; wishes to do house-work for a small private family; four years' City reference from last place; uptown preferred. Apply at 212 East 28th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY AND RESPECTAble young German girl, to attend a growing child and do light house-work; speaks English fluently. Call or address No. 193 10th av., third floor, rear 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small family in the City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over the paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOW LONG in this country, in a small private family; willing and obliging. Call at No. 321 West 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work, or as chamber-maid and nurse; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 55 Suffolk st., third floor, rear.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EDUCAtion and energy a position where the services of a superintendent are required; understands the management of a retired household, the control of servants, the care of children, marketing, &c.; reference. Address Mrs. Kelley, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—A WOMAN WISHES EMployment by the day house-cleaning, offices, &c. Address No. 21 Prince st., over dry goods store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED Lmaid, who is a capable hair-dresser, and can cut and fit; fully understands the duties of a maid; wishes to obtain a steady situation; can furnish the highest of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAM-STRESS.—UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to assist with washing; has children; good City reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 18 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; has very excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., Mme. Galard's, between 21st and 22d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress to ladies going to Europe. Apply for two days at No. 110 Waverley place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WITH good City references, as a competent laundress; will assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Lhandmaid.—By a first-class servant, who has several years' references; is thoroughly capable, reliable, and very neat. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., 1st floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; also, gentlemen's linen; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; is expert at all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; excellent City reference. Call at No. 443 6th av., fifth floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 10th st.

MRS. HARKMAN'S, FORMERLY NO. 2,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,258 Broadway, corner 30th st., selects servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotel, wood-yard, mines. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid or nurse, to travel to Europe; is not a stickler; wages no object; very best City references. Call at No. 464 3d av., in the millinery store.

MAID.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH MAID TO GO to Europe; speaks good English. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 235 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; very neat and highly respectable; a thoroughly experienced invalid's nurse or monthly nurse, and also an experienced infant's nurse; has the very best testimonials from doctors and others as regards capability; is a very desirable person; will take full charge of an invalid lady or an infant; country or City; sober, honest, kind, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman; French and Scotch descent; highly respectable and a thorough experienced infant's nurse; can bring up with the bottle; would travel, if required; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, TO take entire charge of an infant, and is also competent to bring it up by hand, and willing to travel or remain here with a family; can furnish good references; wages, $20. Can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' store, No. 49 3d av. Apply for two days.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLored girl, smart and active; three years' City references; light complexion; does chamber work nicely; fond of children; willing, neat, and obliging. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS children's nurse, or wait on an elderly lady; understands the sewing; is willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 26 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE for young children; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE INdividual who has acquired the mastery of all branches appertaining to horticulture with a thorough acquisition of the knowledge of husbandry; unexceptionable references. Address Gardener, at Bulss's store, No. 681 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class nurse; speaks French and German; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 105 East 25th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE, or to do up-stairs work and help with the sewing or washing; country or City. Call at No. 337 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; no objection to travel. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; can operate on sewing machines; would wait on ladies or do light chamber-work; would go in the country for the summer; best of City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 418 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very neat Norwegian girl; is a good seamstress; willing to do some chamber-work, or assist in care of children; City or country; can furnish the highest of references; would go out by the day. Call or address 353 6th st., near 4th av., over Kursian Baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—COMPETENT TO FINISH NEW or make over old dresses; is experienced with almost all the machines; a neat sewer; reference; $1 25 per day. Apply at No. 304 West 43d st., corner 9th av.

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COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRSTclass coachman; references unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curbey's carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS COACHman and groom of large experience; understands his duties thoroughly; can come highly recommended from his last employers; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address M. R., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful driver and first-class groom; strictly temperate, trustworthy, and reliable; willing and obliging; highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address present employer or Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede; country professed; is a first-class groom; can milk and be generally useful; four years' references; sober, honest, of good appearance, and willing. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man of unexceptionable character; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and quiet; also a careful driver; highest references given; is a Protestant; City or country. Address E. F., care of Mr. George Blake, Room No. 50, No. 32 Park row.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good, steady driver; no objection to be useful; highly recommended. Address L., or Coachman, No. 144 5th av., at Mr. Stilling's.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A twenty-three-year-old Swede, aged twenty-five, single; a good groom and driver; willing; kind to horses; of good stature; cleanly; of good conduct. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG German; can milk and make himself useful; has good references from all employers. Address W. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD STEADY MAN; CAN come well recommended from his last employer; City or country. Call or address J. M. C., 272 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; NO OBjections to the country. Call or address No. 40 West 10th st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; HAS A GOOD character; best City reference; is fond of horses; country preferred. Call at No. 5 West 13th st.

DAIRY FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH a small family, and his wife to take care of milk and butter, if required; can give security. Address P., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—I WILL GIVE $10 to any one who will give me constant employment; first-rate hand in the care and management of horses; work in store, or at any employment by the day, week, or month; good character given. Address Joseph, No. 244 *Times* Office.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American Protestant and wife, aged forty-five years; no incumbrance; man is experienced in every branch of farming, stock, horses, &c.; wife is an excellent dairywoman and poultry-raiser; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARM-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TEMPERate man, 30 years, who can do all kinds of farm-work; also, milk and drive oxen; is a good plowman; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK.—BY TWO COLORED MEN, JUST from Virginia, on a farm; understand the work well; will go for $12 per month. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st., second floor.

FARMER.—BY A COLORED MAN JUST FROM Virginia on a farm: understands the work well; not particular about the wages. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO WORK on a farm; understands all farming work and plowing with horses and cattle; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, aged 49 years, who is experienced in green-house, hot and cold graperies, landscaping, budding, pruning, grafting, gardening, and vegetable gardening, &c.; can lay out and put in order a gentleman's place; best recommendations and certificate from other employers; will assist with coachman's duties; is a first-class testimonials. Address H. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS long experience in this and the old country; understands the various duties perfectly, and can come well recommended. Address J. R., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman; French and Scotch descent; highly respectable and a thorough experienced infant's nurse; can bring up with the bottle; would travel, if required; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, TO take entire charge of an infant, and is also competent to bring it up by hand, and willing to travel or remain here with a family; can furnish good references; wages, $20. Can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' store, No. 49 3d av. Apply for two days.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLored girl, smart and active; three years' City references; light complexion; does chamber work nicely; fond of children; willing, neat, and obliging. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

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GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference from last place. Call on or address M. B., at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERMAN,) AS gardener in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Apply at No. 440 2d av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARried man; can give the best of references from his employers for the last eighteen years. Can be seen at R. C. Reeves, No. 185 Water st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; understands his business; can give the best of references. Address J. C., at Reeves & Simmons', No. 68 Cortlandt st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man of unexceptionable character; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and quiet; also a careful driver; highest references given; is a Protestant; City or country. Address E. F., care of Mr. George Blake, Room No. 50, No. 32 Park row.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German man, first class; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; three years' first-class references in Brooklyn and New-York. Address Coachman, No. 154 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' references from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS Chorses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED Cman; understands the care of horses and driving in both cities; good City references. Address Coachman, care of Chas. R. Payne, saddler, No. 806 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (single); understands his business thoroughly; steady, sober, and obliging; willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Cman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has first-class City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST, SINGLE Cman, and a steady City driver; thoroughly understands the business; fine care and treatment of horses; City or country; the best of City reference. Address B. D., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN Cas coachman is a private family; can furnish the best of reference from the City of Boston. Apply to or address Mr. Sullivan, No. 58 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married Englishman without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of gentleman's place; has first-class testimonials. Address H. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

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THE ABATTOIR NUISANCE.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON HEALTH.

THE PROPOSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSE IN FIFTY-NINTH STREET—IT WILL CREATE A MONOPOLY—STATEMENTS OF MR. MARTIN IN FAVOR OF THE ABATTOIRS—MR. DELAFIELD CITES NUMEROUS AUTHORITIES AGAINST THEM AND READS THE TIMES' EDITORIAL ON THE SUBJECT.

The adjourned meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Health was held yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of hearing the views of the citizens in respect to the establishment of two abattoirs at the foot of Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, North River. Yesterday's discussion had reference principally to the proposed establishment of the building at Fifty-ninth street. Only two members of the committee, Messrs. Cole and Blessing, were in attendance.

Mr. James P. Campbell first presented his views to the committee. He was the Secretary of a mass-meeting of tax-payers and property-owners of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards more particularly, but also of the Twelfth Ward, held at the Central Park Garden on Friday evening for the purpose of protesting against the proposed abattoir. There were, he said, at least 2,000 persons present at that meeting. He was appointed its Secretary, and in that capacity it was his duty to present the resolutions which had been adopted. He then read and presented the resolutions, which protested against the proposed slaughter-house as a menace to the property-holders in that vicinity and as a nuisance in the heart of the City. The resolutions also contained a request to the Board of Aldermen to investigate the proposed ordinance, and a petition to the Board of Health to amend it. A petition had been adopted, he said, by the meeting, and had been signed by some 5,000 persons. Mr. Campbell also presented another protest directed to the Board of Health by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. Blessing observed that the Board of Aldermen had no power to prevent this, and that the remedy lay in the Legislature.

Mr. Campbell said that he called upon them, however, to put on record their opinion of the project. The City Government was so conducted that it had a great many heads, and sometimes it was rather hard to get a rap at any of them. There was another matter which was also worthy of attention, and it was that if ever this project were permitted to come to maturity it would become a monopoly. A few figures would show this. Certain statistics which had been published by the East-side Butchers' Association showed that the value of the hides, horns, offal, &c., of the slaughtered animals which would, by the establishment of the abattoir, come altogether within the control of the corporation projecting it, to the exclusion of individual butchers, would amount to $16,000,000, so that there were millions in this job. Mr. Campbell said that the statement that there were fifty-three slaughter-houses scattered through the City was not true in fact. In any case, he asked, if the board could not control fifty-three men comparatively poor and uninfluential, how it was they could control this immense corporation? He did not, he said, believe, that it was within the bounds of possibility, and he thought also that it was opening up another source of temptation to the inspectors of such an establishment.

Mr. W. F. Martin was about to make some remarks in controversion of Mr. Campbell's statement, when Mr. Delafield inquired if he was not the Secretary of the Union Stock Yard. He replied in the affirmative, and then submitted that the figures which Mr. Campbell had quoted from the publication of the East-side Butchers' Association were inaccurate and misleading. Every one, he said, who knew anything of slaughter-houses knew that the offal and other parts of the animal not sold by retail, had nothing to do with the slaughter-house, but came to the cutters, belonged to the cutters, and was handled in the cutting shop. When they came to sells, it was well known that they were open to the largest kind of competition, while so far as hides were concerned the proposed plan would give the butchers control of their hides, which they had not at present. The gentlemen who opposed the project had never looked into a slaughter-house, nor did they know where the difficulty came from at the present time. Would they say that the animal was itself a nuisance, or would they say that the slaughter of the animal was in itself a nuisance. When they said that slaughter-houses were detrimental to the public health, he cited them to facts in support of their statements. Some of them had lived in the City of New-York when slaughter-houses were scattered all through it, and they would find by investigation that in the cholera seasons the slaughter-house districts were not touched at all. The nuisance must therefore be in something outside of the animal or the slaughter of the animal. If the meat were fresh, was not the fat just as fresh when it came from the animal, and if they were both fresh, in each case in the same way, where, he asked, was the difference? As the slaughtering business had been heretofore conducted, butchers had never had an opportunity of attending to it properly, and the blood and offal were allowed to remain over night and ferment and rot sons. If they conducted their own business in the same way, they would have the same bad odors.

Mr. Cole—You seem to argue that a slaughter-house is advisable from a sanitary point of view.

Mr. Martin—My argument is, that individual slaughter-houses cannot put up the machinery to take care of the offal.

Mr. Cole—It might be rather personal to ask you if you would like to live alongside a slaughter-house.

Mr. Martin—If I could take care of it myself.

Mr. Delafield next addressed the committee. He represented to them the attitude of the question with the citizens, the hospitals, and other interests on one side, and the President of the Board of Health on the other. He said it was an unhappy position, both for the Board of Health and for the citizens. They were, he said, brought face to face with a gigantic monopoly, represented by its Secretary, but he proposed to show that the view which they had taken was the right view of this question. It was a question which had a double aspect. First came its medical aspect, and in reference to this point Mr. Delafield cited a host of medical opinions and protests elicited by a proposal to erect an abattoir at Philadelphia. These included resolutions and protests of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Medical Society, the opinions of some 100 Philadelphia physicians, affidavits by other physicians to the same effect, affidavits of the representatives of several colleges, the University of Pennsylvania, the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, the Wills Ophthalmic Hospital, the Medical Board of Pennsylvania, the Medical Board of the Charity Hospital, Pennsylvania; the Preston Retreat and State Hospital; the protest of Dr. Edward Shippen, Medical Inspector of the United States Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, at Schuylkill, and several other authorities of weight and influence. The Public Health Association of Philadelphia was composed, he said, of not only the most eminent sanitarians of this country, but of the world, and their opinion was that abattoirs should be located as far as possible from centres of population, and if possible on tide-water. Mr. Delafield then referred to the Chicago abattoir, which was esteemed to be a model of its kind, and said that the odors from that establishment had been known to penetrate to the distance of seven miles. In foreign cities, he said, it was the custom to place them on the outskirts, and in Great Britain this arrangement had become law. The next view to be taken of the subject was from a practical, common-sense standpoint. THE TIMES that morning had an article on the subject which reflected the sentiments of the people. Mr. Delafield read the article, which, he said, placed the matter in a nut-shell. The *Herald* had also advocated the proposition that all slaughter-houses should be placed beyond the limits of a great city. It was in fact, a subject upon which the press and the citizens were united. He represented three distinct classes of people. He represented the corporation of the Roosevelt Hospital, he represented the poor invalid patients, who dreaded the results which would follow the erection of this proposed abattoir, and lastly, he came in the name of the property-holders on that side of the City, and asked what good was going to come of the project? This Secretary of a corporation came to make money. There was no harm in that, but what good was he going to do the people? They maintained that if the project were carried out, irretrievable injury would follow. He did not know that the Board of Aldermen could not act in a prohibitory direction in this matter, but the people looked to them to shield them from harm, and he thought they might at all events lend the weight of their influence by the passage of a resolution to the effect. That such an establishment should be located as far as possible from the centres of population, if possible on tide-water, and that the Legislature be petitioned to pass a law prohibiting the location of a slaughter-house below One Hundred and Tenth Street. They would be thus enabled to go to Albany with the power of the Municipality behind them.

Mr. Cole said that the committee would give the matter their thorough consideration before reporting to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Martin challenged the opponents of the proposed abattoir to produce facts in support of their representations, rather than opinions.

Mr. Charles H. Kitchel represented the views of a number of property-owners in antagonism to the proposed scheme. There were, he said, two parties to the matter—a private corporation and the public at large—and the question was whether the interests of the private corporation were to control the interests of the public. He represented the value of property in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth street, where lots brought from $15,000 to $20,000, and the depreciation which would be sure to come to it from the erection of an abattoir in one of the most elegant and ornamental portions of the City, and which in ten years would be the centre of population. In conclusion, he asked whether it would be fair to have this property depreciated in value to forward the interests of a private corporation.

The committee adjourned after an announcement by the Chairman that they expected to be prepared with their report to the Board of Aldermen by Thursday.

THE LATE DAN BRYANT.

The remains of Daniel W. O'Brien, the well-known Dan Bryant, of minstrel fame, lay in state at his residence, No. 20 West Sixtieth street, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., yesterday. During this time several hundred persons, among whom were politicians, actors, and business men, and a very large proportion of ladies, visited the house. Many went in carriages, and the quiet street was at one time almost blocked up with handsome equipages, but the majority went to the house on foot.

The parlors were partially darkened, the only light admitted being through the half-open door, and the faint light of eight tall candles shone over the catafalque in the back parlor whereon the body lay, only partially relieving the sombre effect of the heavy velvet pall. The familiar face of the minstrel, although pallid and somewhat pinched by death, looked very natural, and bore the smile so characteristic of the light-hearted man. The face was all that was visible, being surrounded with black silk, the pall being drawn down to the shoulders to show the face. On the pall lay a small crucifix and a cross of white flowers, which was the first of the many floral offerings that arrived, and was from Mrs. Burke, Mr. O'Brien's sister. There were dozens of other handsome offerings of flowers that arrived during the day, and the heavy black drapings of the room were contrasted sharply with the beautiful exotics wreathed in emblematic figures. At the head of the casket was a large pillow of white roses and other blossoms, with the words "Our Friend" traced in violets across the snowy surface, and a cross of white flowers surmounting the whole. This was sent by Birch, Wambold, and Backus, of the San Francisco Minstrels. At the foot stood a large cross of flowers, with a white dove poised above it, bearing the inscription "*Amicus amico.* May the bread he so lavishly cast on the waters be returned tenfold to his afflicted family." This was accompanied by the card of Mr. James W. Collier, the actor. Near by was placed a large crown of white blossoms from Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack, and a wreath from Charles P. Palmer. On one side of this room was an immense mound of white flowers with the words "Profession of Philadelphia" in violets. From the mound arose a cross of white flowers bearing the name "Bryant." This was brought by Ben Hays and William Collins in the name of the actors and minstrels of Philadelphia. On one side of this stood a monument of flowers from Mr. and Mrs. John Fox, and on the other side a broken column of flowers from Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss. In the front parlor was a tablet of white flowers, bearing in violets the words "My Husband," placed under a portrait of Mr. O'Brien. The portrait was surrounded by a beautiful wreath from Mr. M. T. Brennan, and surmounted by a tablet bearing the words "Our Father." Among the many other offerings of friendship were a crown from Mr. James Lewis, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre; a heart, cross, and anchor, accompanied by a card marked D. W. O'Brien, from Cool White; a harp of white flowers, with strings of violets, bearing the words "Rest in Peace," from Tony Pastor; an anchor from William H. Ricketts, the chief usher of Bryant's Opera-house; an anchor from Gen. Dennis F. Burke; a star above a pedestal, surmounted by a dove, with the words "Only Sleeping," from Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond, (*Colonel Sellers.*) a cross from Mr. L. Fitzgerald; a basket of flowers, with a dove perched upon them, from Mrs. Col. H. L. Sanderson, Neise Seymour's mother; a large heart from William R. Floyd, Mr. O'Brien's instructor in Irish comedy; a harp from Mr. F. Kuhne; a large cross from Charles O'Conor, and a broken cross from Chris. O'Connor.

Nearly all the actors and minstrels in the City took this last opportunity of gazing on the face of their old friend. Among those who went to the house were noticed James W. Collier, Col. Thomas Dunlap, Mr. John E. Greene, Mr. John Gilbert, of Wallack's, Capts. Ward and McDonnell, S. M. Gibbons, of Baltimore; Edwin Kelly, of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, of Chicago; James Bloomingdale, M. Gimbrede, "Dave" Reed, ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, James Lewis and Ringgold of the Fifth Avenue Theatre; T. W. W. Glauding, Bernard O'Neil, Owen Fawcett, Dr. F. Bedford, George F. Brown, Mr. Holder, of Tiffany & Co., Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, George McGynn, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Dennis O'Donohue, Augustin Daly, George Fernin, James McGregory, Theodore Moss, wife and daughters, Charley White, Mrs. M. T. Brennan, Mrs. Judge Hogan, Mrs. Senator Fox, Chris. O'Connor, Cool White, James W. Morrissey, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, J. E. Tilleson, of Booth's Theatre, and many others equally well known.

The funeral will take place to-day at 10:30 A. M. from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

HOW THE BROKERS SPELL.

AT HOUR'S CONTEST AMID VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES—THE WINNER RECEIVES A DICTIONARY.

Wall and Broad streets put on a broad smile yesterday when it was announced that a grand spelling-match would take place after business hours in the Stock Exchange between members of that concern. Accordingly when the gong sounded for 3 o'clock there was a tremendous rush for the Governor's room, up stairs, where the contest was to be held, and it was soon full to overflowing. Mr. William B. Bend speedily elected himself Chairman and examiner amid unearthly howls of approval, and Messrs. D. O. White and J. O. Stevens were appointed captains respectively of the right and left wings of the spelling troops. The following Knights were entered on the lists: Messrs. Joseph Taylor, M. C. Bonvier, Harry Dodge, Tillman, S. T. Lippincott, F. W. Savin, Skinner, Durand, Tuttle, Al. Drake, S. V. White, E. H. Harriman, W. McClure, Forrest, Germon, Underhill, Berry, Ormsby, F. B. Noyes, Wood, Morris, Young, J. E. Fairchild, Thomas Thorne, Davis, Campbell, W. B. Dyke, Kilbreth, Gil. Haight, Webster, De Mott, Selinger, and W. T. Alexander. They were unmercifully chaffed as they took their places. It happened that nearly all sat down on the right side of the room, and only two or three on the left. The Chairman ordered them to equalized themselves, whereupon the entire body on the right arose as one man and marched solemnly over to the left. It was some time before they could be properly divided, but this was at length accomplished, and the two Captains, each armed with a huge Dictionary, yelled "ready," whereupon there was an outburst of cat-calls and cheers. Mr. Bend gave out the word "abatable," and Mr. Tillman went long of it an e. Cries of "kill him," and cheers followed his exit. The next word was "alcohol," which Mr. McClure spelled with a k. On being told that he was wrong, he wanted to know what kind of a free country this was where a man couldn't spell alcohol as he wanted and use it too. Cheers and depreciatory remarks of various kinds greeted this outburst. Mr. Armstrong tackled abatement with success, whereat groans and yells indescribable testified to the disgust of the auditors.

And so it went on for an hour. Whenever a man missed he was cheered, and whenever he spelled correctly they groaned him. All kinds of comments were baudied about. "Conscience," shouted Mr. Bend. "He ain't got any," yelled a man in the crowd. Many spelled words wrong purposely where they saw a chance to make a pun or introduce a catch-word. "Eyrie," said Mr. Bend. "E-r-i-e," spelled the man addressed. The confusion, yells, and comments would have been impossible outside of the Stock Exchange. Among yesterday's misspelled words the following may be taken as specimens of the manner in which the majority of the brokers spell: Obnoctious for obfoxious, irratreaveable for irretrievable, obcolete for obsolete, ormarey for orrery, Kreole for Creole, paynard for poignard, bidellium for bdelium, protatype for prototype, incershia for inertia, aberriginal for aboriginal, ablored for abhorred, abreveiated for abreviate, acsellerated for accelerated, abbollish for abolish, idiocincrasy for idiosyncracy, absus for abscess, nukleous for nucleus, vallytudenarean for valetudinarian, abayence for abeyance, abiss for abyss, condine for condign, daggerotype for daguerreotype.

Finally, Mr. W. T. Alexander was the only man of either side left, and to him was awarded the prize, a Webster unabridged. It proved, however, an expensive victory.

A NEW CANAL ROUTE SURVEYED.

The United States surveying party under the command of Capt. Lull, of the United States Navy, returned to this port yesterday morning by the Pacific Mail steam-ship Acapulco, having completed the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. It is stated that the result of the survey has clearly demonstrated the practicability of constructing an interoceanic canal route. The report that the party had finished their survey from Panama to Aspinwall, and had pronounced it to be the most desirable route for the contemplated canal, was received with great satisfaction by the people of Panama. During the progress of the survey the Congress at Bogota manifested its interest in the project by the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by one of the Deputies from Panama to authorize the appointment of an exploring commission of Colombian engineers to examine three routes for a canal. The first of these routes was that which has been surveyed by Commander Lull, and which is the one selected by Garella, the French engineer, and runs from Limon Bay, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Vaca del Monte, on the Pacific. The second was from the Bay of Mandinga, on the Atlantic, to the mouth of the Chepo River, on the Pacific. The third route was that inspected and reported upon by Capt. Selfridge. Should the explorations made by this commission be found to agree with those made by Commander Lull, the Government will publish the report of their engineers in this country and Europe, and lend every assistance to the construction of the canal. The full account of the result of Capt. Lull's explorations will not be made public until it is presented in an official form to the United States Government.

The following is a list of the officers engaged in the Panama surveying expedition who returned by the Acapulco: Commander E. P. Lull, Lieuts. E. C. H. Leutze, H. G. O. Colby, Jeff. F. Moser, E. D. Taussig, E. W. Very, Masters J. H. C. Coffin and H. L. Greene, Paymaster F. H. Clark, Dr. J. F. Bransford, Dr. T. Chiola, of the United States Navy, and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, and John Buck.

EXIT OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE RING.

HUGH SMITH SEEKS SAFETY FROM THE NEW SUITS—HIS SUPPOSED DEPARTURE FROM THE CITY—HIS PART IN THE RING DOINGS.

It was rumored yesterday in this City and at Albany that Hugh Smith, a member of one of the governing families under the Tammany Ring, who left town shortly after being indicted by the Grand Jury, but returned when he believed the storm had blown over, and has been residing here in fancied security ever since, has again fled for Europe or parts unknown. Mr. Smith's new departure is supposed to be owing to the signs of activity on the part of Messrs. Charles O'Conor, ex-Attorney General Barlow, and Wheeler H. Peckham, of the Bureau of Municipal Correction, supported by Attorney General Pratt and Gov. Tilden. Mr. Smith is a man of wealth, and he is determined not to be impoverished if he can help it. His acquaintances say that he prefers exile to poverty, and in view of the rumors that the Ring prosecutors have a good case against him, he has thought it wise to step away from their reach. A prominent legal gentleman, who is supposed to know something about the matter, said that he had no knowledge of Mr. Smith's reputed flight, but if true it was undoubtedly to place himself out of danger from the new suits.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was inclined to believe that Mr. Smith had not left the City, as he had positive information that he was here on Monday.

The officials of the Sheriff's and County Clerk's office asserted positively that no orders of arrest, attachments, or papers had been issued or filed against Smith or his property, and stated furthermore that no new matters whatever had been developed in relation to the property of any of the members of the Ring. At the residence of Mr. Smith it was learned that he had gone to Booth's Theatre.

Hugh Smith, who is over fifty years of age, was Commissioner of Docks in the early days of the Ring, and was an intimate friend of Peter B. Sweeny, James M. Sweeny, John J. Bradley, and others of the Sweeny family, and was a man of some wealth when Tweed and others were comparatively poor. He was a speculator in real estate, and was concerned in a number of business transactions with Peter B. Sweeny and his brother James. Henry A. Smith, his brother, was appointed Commissioner of Docks by Mayor Hall, and his nephew was at one time a clerk in Peter B. Sweeny's office. When fourteen members of the Ring were indicted by the Court of General Sessions on Feb. 10, 1872, Hugh Smith was among the number. He was indicted with Peter B. Sweeny, James M. Sweeny, and William M. Tweed for conspiracy to defraud the City. Among other charges against him and Peter B. Sweeny was one for antedating a lease of the armory, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. Shortly after his indictment it became very difficult to find him, and he was said at one time to be in Canada. The indictments against Peter B. Sweeny and himself were either quashed or have never been pushed, and he has appeared boldly in public, seemingly under the impression that no legal proceedings that would greatly injure him could ever be brought to a successful termination. The two Sweenys, the Smiths, and ex-Chamberlain Bradley were so much mixed up with each other in real estate matters, speculations growing out of street widenings and openings, legislative jobs of the City and State, that it is believed that if a good case can be made against Hugh Smith the arm of the law can certainly be made to reach the Sweenys. Ingersoll, it is believed, will be of a great deal of assistance as a witness for the people, and if Smith has actually left the country there is good reason to believe that he has done so through fear of Ingersoll's testimony.

RACING.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES—WINIFRED, BONAVENTURE, AND GRANGER THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—This was the second day of the Spring meeting of the Lonisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and cool, the track in good condition, and the attendance fair.

FIRST RACE—Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; club purse, $300; first horse, $225; second horse, $50; third horse, $25. Winifred won the race, Highwayman second, and Harry Felter third, beating Little Flirt, American Girl, Shillelah, Bob Britton, Stone's b. f., Puss Broadnax, Vortex, Carrie P., and Century. Time—1:18.

After three or four false starts the horses got off well together, Highwayman leading, and Puss Broadnax bringing up the rear. Highwayman kept the lead to within 100 yards of the string, when he was overhauled by Winifred, who won by a neck. Harry Felter being a good third. In the pools last night, Puss Broadnax and Harry Felter brought $210, Winfred, $105; Shillelah, $45; Highwayman, $45; Stones b. f. $25; the field, $45. At the course to-day the betting was even on Cottrell's entries against all the others, with plenty of takers, causing money to change hands freely.

SECOND RACE—The Lonisiana Stake, four-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, second horse to receive $200, and the third $100; two-mile heats; twenty-one nominations. Three started as follows: Bonaventure, Stampede, and Col. Nelligan. In each heat Bonaventure took the lead and kept it throughout, winning easily. Time 3:43. In the pools last night Bonaventure sold at $250, Stampede $65, Col. Nelligan $50. On the track to-day the betting was three to one on Bonaventure against the other two.

THIRD RACE—One mile; for all ages, with 100 pounds on each; three-year olds to carry their proper weight; Club purse, $400; first horse $300; second horse, $75; third horse, $25. Granger was the winner, Survivor second, Sweet Bay third, beating Mary L., Bob Britton, Mildow and Tom Leathers. Time, 1:45½. The horses started in a bunch, with Sweet Bay and Mildew in front two lengths at the half-mile; but on entering the homestretch Granger and Survivor went ahead, the former winning by a length. In the pools last night Survivor sold at $200 Granger $50, Mildew $25, Mary L. $45, Sweet Bay $38, Tom Leathers $20, and Bob Britton $15. On the track to-day Survivor brought two to one on all the others.

A JUST COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was somewhat aggravating on Sunday last to see the fountain playing in Central Park, and to learn that the same performance was taking place at Union square, while the unfortunate residents on Murray Hill have had no water above their first floors for more than three months. If there be any surplus of that blessed fluid, we think we are entitled to it, especially as we have seen no proposition from the Department of Public Works to reduce our water rates in consequence of our deprivations. We were promised last Fall that a connection would be made with the high-service reservoir, which would furnish us with abundance of water by the 1st of January. Then we were told that it was unsafe to make the connections during the extremely cold weather, and that we must wait until Spring. Now that Spring has arrived, the department appears to have exhausted its excuses, and therefore simply says—and does—nothing. If you will lend your powerful aid to assist us in removing a very serious inconvenience and deprivation, you will confer a great favor upon every resident on MURRAY HILL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

THE CASE OF JESSE POMEROY.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—An exhaustive hearing was had before the Governor and Council to-day in the case of the boy murderer, Jesse Pomeroy, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Katie Curran. A petition for a commutation of sentence was opposed by a counter-petition, numerously signed by both sexes, protesting against it. The hearing was not concluded until 9 o'clock to-night, and the decision of the Council has been reserved. The case has awakened an unusual interest, the boy being guilty of two murders, besides numerous acts of wanton cruelty to children. The general opinion seems to be that a commutation of sentence will not be granted.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—The indications are that the compromise, or adjustment will be successful to-morrow, but nothing at present indicates just how the thing will be done. The members of the two parties were in executive session to-day, and it is stated that Mr. Wheeler, who arrived last night, was with each body for a time, but their proceedings were not made public.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Frederick R. Gedney, Attorney to the Department of Buildings, is quite ill at his residence.

An unknown man was found dead in the hall of No. 68 New Chambers street yesterday.

An unknown man was found dead in the hallway of No. 323 East Thirty-third street yesterday.

An unknown man was found dead yesterday morning on Sixty-ninth street.

The annual masquerade party of the pupils of Meyen's Dancing Academy was held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar received his commission from the Commander in Chief N. G. S. N. Y., yesterday, appointing him Commander of the Second Brigade.

The regular monthly meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association was held at their head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham Square, last evening, Mr. Dennis Shea presiding.

The store of Baldwin, Tweedy & Co., No. 86 Duane street, was entered by means of false keys some time during Monday night, and was robbed of four pieces of cloth valued at $60.

The stationery store of Daniel Bennett, No. 493 Third avenue, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and robbed of gold pens, pencils, and knives valued at $300.

James McTernan, aged fifty, of No. 418 East Fifteenth street, while excavating under the sidewalk at No. 20 Stanton street, had his right leg fractured by the embankment caving in upon him.

The apartments of Hannah Strauss, on the second floor of No. 259 Seventh avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Monday and robbed of $240 worth of clothing and jewelery.

Michael J. Bannon, a member of Engine Company No. 13, was found insensible at Twelfth street and Fourth avenue last evening, and expired soon after.

Wenner Engelhart, a shoemaker, thirty-six years old, missing from his home, No. 196 Cherry street, since the 3d instant, was found drowned at pier No. 36 East River, yesterday.

H. W. Newbeck, of No. 252 Fulton street, reported to Inspector Speight, at the Central Office, last evening, that a gold watch, chain, and locket, and $250 in greenbacks had been stolen from his room yesterday.

A report having gained currency in Wall street that "Uncle" Daniel Drew had misappropriated some of the funds of the Quicksilver Mining Company, the Board of Directors of that concern made an investigation yesterday and report that they found everything straight.

At a regular meeting of the German Republican Association, of the Twentieth Assembly District, at their head-quarters, No. 867 Third avenue, resolutions were adopted approving the bill lately introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Jacob Hess, relating to a change in the manner of the transfer of real estate in the State of New-York.

Proposals for alterations to the Station-house for the Thirtieth Precinct, in Lawrence street, were opened in the presence of the Police Commissioners and Controller Green yesterday. But three bids were received, viz., James Pettit, $7,298; Isaac H. Hopper, $6,843; and James Fetterich, $9,499. No award was made, as the bids were thought excessive.

The New-York Department of the Centennial Commission has been notified of the appointment of the following heads of bureaus: Foreign, A. T. Goshorn; Installation, Henry Pettit; Transportation, Dolphus Torrey; Machinery, John S. Albert; Agriculture, Barnet Landreth; Horticulture, Charles A. Miller. The Chief of the Fine Art Bureau is yet to be appointed.

A cable dispatch received at Kiernan's Financial News Agency, Wall street, yesterday, from London, announces that the Rothschild's have issued the prospectus of the Austrian loan of £15,000,000, to be taken at 92. The prospectus says that £8,900,000 are to be offered for subscription in London, and that the rest is reserved for St. Petersburg.

It is now expected that the murderer Sharkey will arrive on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz, due here on Thursday next. District Attorney Phelps has received no recent intelligence from Cuba, the murderer, at latest accounts, being still in confinement at Santiago de Cuba. Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, will await the arrival of the Vera Cruz at Quarantine.

The arrangements for the investiture of Cardinal McCloskey with the *berretta* are favorably progressing. A platform is to be erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral extending from the foremost pews to the altar, on which seats will be placed for the accommodation of several Archbishops and Bishops who will be invited to attend the ceremony, which will probably take place during the first week in May.

The Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, at their monthly meeting yesterday, arranged to hold their tenth anniversary at Steinway Hall on Thursday, May 6, on which occasion John B. Gough and others will deliver addresses. The following were elected delegates to the National Temperance Convention, to be held in Chicago June 1. Hon. William E. Dodge, J. N. Stearns, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Peter Carter, Esq., Rev. A. G. Lawson, B. E. Hale, Esq., Rev. J. B. Dunn.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,312,051 69 deposited in the city banks.

The tenth anniversary of the second raising of the flag on Fort Sumter will be celebrated this evening at the residence of Mr. Camden C. Dike, on Columbia Heights.

Mrs. Louisa Deedlze, of No. 24 Gates avenue, while engaged in house-hunting yesterday, fell down the stoop of No. 149 Throop avenue and broke her thigh.

Hugh Flynn, of No. 340 North Second street, was committed for examination by Justice Elliott yesterday, on a charge of maliciously kicking and maiming a little black and tan dog.

Extensive preparations are being made by the members of the different Sunday-schools for the anniversary day parade in May. It is expected that 15,000 children will take part in the parade.

Mayor Hunter approves of the action of the Board of Aldermen in urging upon the Legislature the passage of a bill authorizing the building of two docks for steam-boat travel.

Rev. Joseph Wild, D. D., late Pastor of the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, has accepted a call to become Pastor of the Union Congregational Church.

Justice Delmar yesterday committed John A. G. Scott and George Church, on a charge of stealing a ship chain worth $160, and John Welsh and William Spanger for receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen.

Jacob Kettles, the proprietor of a beer saloon in Stagg street, was held for examination yesterday, on a charge of severely beating with a club Francis Fogal and Jacob Keller. The occasion of the assault was the refusal of the two latter to pay for drinks which they had ordered.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Pratt, to appoint a new Referee to take testimony in the case of Mrs. Cass against William Dodge, of No. 12 Wall street, New-York. Mrs. Cass alleges that the defendant, while acting as her agent, retained for legal services $600 which he was not entitled to. The first Referee appointed to take testimony resigned. Justice Pratt reserved his decision.

Mayor Hunter has replied to the inquiries addressed to him by Gov. Tilden relative to the Assessor's valuations of real and personal property, &c. In this reply the assessed value of such property is put down at $220,272,797; the ratio this bears to real value, sixty per cent.; the amount of tax assessed for local purposes in '74, $5,002,573 85; the amount of State and county taxes at $2,619,049 94, and the city debt at $23,414,256 42.

Mrs. Kate Georgi moved through her counsel yesterday in the Supreme Court to have set aside a decree of divorce obtained against her by her husband in Cook County, Ill., on the ground that both parties were residents of Kings County at the time the divorce was granted, and that therefore the Illinois court had no jurisdiction. Judge Pratt said the motion was unprecedented; that he did not think he had a right to go behind the record of a court. He finally allowed counsel time to put in authorities in support of his motion.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Passaic County Courts were opened yesterday for the April term by Judge Dixon, the newly-appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

Yesterday the Jury Commissioners of Hudson County selected the panel of jurors for the next term of court.

The semi-annual session of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange commenced yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, Rev. J. Williams Cochrane acting as Moderator. No business of importance was transacted yesterday.

Justice Nicoll took the ante-mortem deposition of Bernard Reynolds, who is lying at the point of death at his residence on Jersey City Heights in consequence of injuries received during a row at the gas-house on Saturday night. Reynolds became involved in a dispute with Patrick and James Madden about an old pipe, when one of them struck him on the head with an iron crowbar, inflicting wounds which will probably prove fatal. The Maddens were arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,400 each, but when Reynolds began to grow rapidly worse they were rearrested and committed to await the result. Brain fever has set in, and Reynolds' physician entertains scarcely any hope of his recovery.

Michael O'Shaughnessay died at his residence in Paterson yesterday morning from injuries received by falling down stairs at Washington Hall, while a primary election was being held there on Monday evening, April 5.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works yesterday morning the resignation of Henry H. Newkirk, Clerk of the Board, was taken from the table and accepted. The contract for building the abutments and centre pier for the new bridge at Washington street was awarded to C. De Clark for $24,660.

Joseph Caulfield and Michael Day were arrested in Jersey City, at a late hour on Monday night, for an alleged highway robbery. Hugh McLaughlin, their victim, charges that they waylaid him on Sunday night two weeks ago, and after knocking him senseless with a slungshot robbed him of a watch and chain and a sum of money. The prisoners are held for examination.

On Monday night the body of an unknown man was found floating in the river near Fort Lee. The skull was fractured, and the man's face and neck greatly disfigured, leading to the impression that he was the victim of violence. From the appearance of the body the deceased is supposed to be an Englishman, about forty years of age. He was dressed in black pants, coat, and vest, white shirt, and Congress gaiters.

The trial of Frederick Klenen, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank was concluded yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. To-day counsel will sum up and the case will be given to the jury. The only additional testimony produced was that of Detective Micklejohn, from London, who arrested Klenen. His evidence was important from the fact that he identified the stolen bonds as having been found in Klenen's possession.

The Millstone freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad which left Jersey City about 3:30 A. M. yesterday met with a series of accidents before reaching its destination. Hiram Force, a brakeman on the train, was killed at the Market street depot in Newark while endeavoring to couple two cars. He was crushed between the bumpers and instantly killed. Shortly afterward another man, whose name could not be ascertained, was run down by the same train and probably fatally injured. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark. At Uniontown one of the cars of the train ran off the track and fell lengthwise across the rails, delaying travel for about four hours. A wrecking train from Jersey City removed the débris.

Charles Marks' cigar store on Montgomery street, Jersey City, was entered by a burglar and robbed on three successive nights last week. On Monday night Charles S. Levi and David Davids concealed themselves in the store in anticipation of another visit. Shortly before midnight they heard a side window opened, and looking in that direction, saw a figure coming in. Levi started toward the intruder, but fell over some boxes, and the burglar turned to flee. As he did so, Levi drew a revolver and fired, bringing the burglar to the floor. He was found to be a colored bootblack named George Henry Depue, who is well known about town. He was taken to the Station house, where it was found on examination, that the ball had taken effect in the side, inflicting a slight flesh wound. Yesterday morning the prisoner was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held in this city to-day. The President's report shows the earnings for 1874 to be $2,359,472; expenses, $1,470,784 73; net earnings, $918,687 27. The receipts for 1873 were $2,697,238 24; expenses, $1,931,912 94; net earnings, $765,325 30. The net earnings of 1874 show an increase of $153,361 97 over those of 1873. The decrease in the receipts for 1874 has resulted from the general depression of business, which has been most severely felt by the iron, coal, and oil interests, upon which the road is largely dependent for its traffic, and also from a general reduction of the rates of freight. The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, William M. Lyon, F. R. Brunot, J. P. Lyon, J. F. Jones, W. K. Nimick, James Park, Jr., and John Scott.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—A man named A. M. Tillinghast was arrested this afternoon and taken to Newport, where he is charged with making counterfeit five-cent pieces while employed in a brass foundry.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—Printing Cloths are unchanged.

[Advertisement.]
SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE
Of the ability of DALEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most violent pain, or heal without scar the worst scald or burn, may be seen by one trial.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 13.—Spanish Gold, 220@221; American Gold, 225@226. Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, short sight, currency, 91@92 premium; 60 days, gold, 115@116 premium; on London, 140@142 premium. Sugar nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15¼@15¼ reals ₱ arroba.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Goethe, for Hamburg.—Francis H. Dykers, Mrs. F. H. Dykers and servant, Philip Dater, James Dater, Frederick Kuhne, Mrs. Frederick Kuhne, Miss Erma Kuhne, Baron Leonhard Vay, Adam Neidinger, Mrs. Elizabeth Neidlinger, John Weber, Mrs. Hatty Weber, L. Reich, Herman Stern, Mrs. Caroline Stern, Miss Emily St